PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,586—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
9th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6294	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6094	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7093	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	6294	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7942	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	1000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MARMORA	10500
23rd "	ARABIA	7093	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
DUMBEA	5916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905
AUSTRALIEN	6135	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
ILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	30th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 745 2nd Class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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P. de BURE, Agent.
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REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

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Bombay to Marseilles..... " 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 703; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 650.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back fro Liverpool, Rs. 902.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th	Sept.
ARABIA	G. Read	3536	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3599	5th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	3124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5103	9th	Dec
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5001	29th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	24th	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

S. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 11th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 16th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1905.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on:
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colloiani	7,593	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,395	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,009	5th Dec. "
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

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ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or decline of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

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Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from...	Rs. 3 to 28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
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GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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THREE STAR
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FOR SEPTEMBER 1905:
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	30 6	20 7	64 5	47 5	37 11	30
21	22 1	46 4	30 14	20 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	31
22	22 9	50 0	27 7	21 7	64 6	47 10	37 15	32
23	23 1	50 13	28 0	21 15	64 6	47 13	38 1	33
24	23 9	51 8	28 10	22 7	64 11	47 14	38 6	34
25	24 3	52 5	29 4	22 9	64 12	48 0	38 7	35
26	24 11	53 2	29 15	23 2	64 15	48 3	38 13	36
27	25 5	54 0	30 3	23 6	65 1	48 6	38 14	37
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	24 13	65 4	48 9	39 3	38
29	26 9	55 13	43 1	25 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	39
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	40
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	26 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	41
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	27 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	42
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	28 3	66 4	49 13	40 12	43
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	28 15	66 8	50 3	41 3	44
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	30 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	45
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	46
37	33 5	64 13	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	47
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	48
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 6	43 14	49
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 6	50
41	38 0	70 2	53 8	45 11	69 2	53 8	45 0	51
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	45 14	52
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	53
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	54
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	55

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E. P. ALLUM, General Manager.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of our former partner, Mr. THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL, in our firm of "THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY," ceased as and from the 4th day of October, 1904, by the voluntary retirement of the said Thakoredas Narotamdas Patel on and from such date.

NASRULLAH KHAN,
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Proprietors
THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY.

Bombay, 7th September, 1905.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for adapting COMPANY'S BUNGALOW on the Hill side for Judge's Residence at Karwar, in Kanara District, and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineer, Kanara, up to 2 P.M., on the 29th September, 1905. Contract Papers can be seen in the Undersigned's Office, at Karwar, and Forms of Tender can be had during office hours from the same office, on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5, three only, which will be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Mercantile Press Co, Ltd., will be held at the Office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 9th September, 1905, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1905.

II. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

IV. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd September to 23rd September, 1905, both days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJI NATHOOBHOY AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52–58 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, assented to by the Governor-General of India, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 59) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 12th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Accrued interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and failing to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1905, for the construction of a reinforced CONCRETE ROOF OVER FILTERS No. 5 & 6, and 7 at Malabar Hill reservoir comprising:—

A. The construction of reinforced concrete work in pillars and roof.
B. Blue Stone masonry work in walls, &c.
C. Teakwood work in doors and windows, &c.
D. Murum filling over the top of the roof.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 10 be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Work, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, 200, 50 & 100 with Schedules A, B, C, D, respectively, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th September, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 21 of 1905.

HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, at present travelling in Persia by his constituted Attorneys ELIAS HAJI AHD. REHMAN and ESOUJI COWASJI MADON, of Bombay, Mahomedan and Parsi inhabitants, residing at Kambekeer Street outside the Fort and respectively. ... ... Plaintiff.

vs.

SUNDRABAI, wife of DINAJI GOPAL KRISHNABAI alias BENABAI wife of PUNDHARINATH PURSHOTAM, CHAMPUBAI, wife of VITHALRAO GUNGAJIRAO POWAR and GANGABAI, wife of BAPUSAHEB SITARAM PATANKER, daughters and legal heirs and representatives of late BHAI JEEWANJI, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing at Thakoredwar outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 16th day of August, 1905, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Bhai Jeewanji in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff above named.

All that piece or parcel of Farmanlari land with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum, outside the Fort, bearing house No. 422, and bounded on or towards the South by Bhai Jeewanji Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Dewji Nagji, on or towards the East by public Road leading to Thakoredwar, and on or towards the West by the Stable and Coach Factory of the late Bhai Jeewanji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 25th day of September, 1905, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1905.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,, 8,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—Cash only. Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made gigantic strides during the present century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of many of the discoveries of our day, about which so much ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excepting such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, &c.

*Observer, Standard, Pall Mall Gazette, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, Daily Chronicle, Sporting and Dramatic News, Sporting Life, Sporting Times, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Lloyd's Weekly, Reynolds's Newspaper, Weekly Dispatch, Weekly Times and Echo, Weekly Budget, Weekly Sun, Weekly Despatch, Sunday Times, Sunday Special, Sunday Chronicle, Sunday Herald, Sunday Sun, Sunday Leader, Sunday Special, Sunday Companion, Sunday Gazette

A LADY WAR CORRESPONDENT

Wins Distinction—

Among the many brilliant and distinguished women of to-day, few have had a more interesting and hazardous career than Lady Briggs. As correspondent of the *Morning Post* in the Soudan Campaign and the Boer War, her vigorous descriptive accounts speedily compelled wide-spread attention. Lady Briggs had already achieved phenomenal distinction when in 1897 she daringly edited "Naval Administrations—1827 to 1892," the great work of her late husband, Sir John H. Briggs, who for 65 years was chief clerk and Reader to the Lords of the Admiralty. But it was reserved until 1901 for Lady Briggs to attain a unique distinction for her sex, by the publication of her remarkable book 'The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War." Her astonishing activities and literary labours induced an intellectual weariness which expressed itself in severe headaches and neuralgia, and in the letter which follows, Lady Briggs conveys her gratitude for the effective manner in which Phosferine arrested all her Nerve Disorders and restored and reinforced her Nervous System.

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Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
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Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ... ... £90 1/8 = — 3/16
3 do. Bonds ... £100 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... ... £105 1/4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. India Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £85 9/16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 28 5-8 = — 1-16
2 months hence ... 28 1-3 = — 1/8
Spot in New York ... 62 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25'17 = + 1
Berlin ... 20'42 3-4 = — 3-4
New York Demand ... 4'85 3-4 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent = + 1-2
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 3-4 per cent = + 1-2
0 " " 2 7/8 per cent = + 1-4
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 7-8 per cent = + 1-4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1-4 per cent = + 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 7-8 per cent = unchanged
7 day market loans ... 1 per cent = do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £700,000 for S. America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11-3 8-0 sellers quiet

METALS—
Copper Brazers £79-10
Yellow metal 6 3-4
Tin Plates £20 11-1
Bar iron Belgian £4 19 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15 0
Best Steel Bars £5-5-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 7 1-2 buyers

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 A/s buyers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-4

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5·62—7 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 12,000. Futures closed easier.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·31 to 5·32	5·33 to 5·34	5·33 to 5·34
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·33 to 5·34	5·60 to 5·61	5·62 to 5·63
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5·64 to 5·65	5·65 to 5·66	5·66 to 5·67

Receipts at U S Ports ... 27,000
Do last year ... 2,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000
Do do Continent ... 17,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10 7-8
Futures, month of Dec ... 10 7-16 — 7/16
Do do. Mar ... 10 9-16 — 7/16

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable and to disappointing attitude of spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 1-8 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec ... 10 3-8 — 8
Do. do. Mar ... 10 9-16 — 8
Tone at close ... quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 7th Sept. :—

Cotton ...	1,085 bales.
Wheat ...	21,837 owts.
Linseed ...	2,321 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	478 do
Gingellyseed ...	90 do
Poppyseed ...	493 do
Groundnuts ...	102 do
Castorseed ...	3,243 do
Rice ...	17,857 do
Myrabollams ...	nil
Cottonseed ...	6,630 do
Mowrasced ...	2,231 do
Grain ...	1,753 do
Jowar ...	23,950 do
Maize ...	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,53,000
Rs 4 a Colonial from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY SEPT. 8.

There has again been heavy rain in the Central Provinces and the Berars this week. Further heavy showers have also fallen in Cawnpore and the surrounding districts, but the rain has not penetrated in the north westerly direction where it is so urgently needed, and little or no relief has been experienced in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab. However, there is still every possibility of the usual September storms sweeping across the Peninsula bringing the much needed moisture to the parched country.

Crop reports are practically unchanged from last week. The continued rainfall in the Berars and Central Provinces is very beneficial to the crops and excellent advices are to hand from these districts. From further South, reports are more encouraging. In Khandeish, Guzerat and Kathiawar more rain is required. Cotton plants are flourishing in these districts, but rain is wanted for food and seeds crops. In the Deccan also complaints are heard of the need of moisture for food crops. Our local rainfall to date shows a very big deficiency on the average, and more heavy rain is wanted throughout the Konkan for the growing paddy. There is a general cry throughout the Bombay Presidency for more rain, but so far no serious complaints are to hand, and a moderate September rainfall would allay all anxiety. The past day or two has shown a little improvement in the local weather conditions.

The general trade of the port continues slack, as is usual at this season of the year. Spot business is curtailed and forward contracts are not yet largely entered into until prospects of the growing crops can be more fully estimated. It is currently reported that there is a very good demand for the products from local cotton mills and that large yarn transactions have been lately made for delivery until well into the next year. Cotton prospects, so far, are very good indeed, and with a big crop looming in the future a continuance of the late prosperity enjoyed by our main industry may be confidently expected.

The big fall in silver referred to in our last Saturday's report has been entirely regained during the current week. It is stated that there is a strong demand for the metal from the Russian and other Governments.

COTTON.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau Report was issued on the 5th instant, and states that the average condition of the 11 Cotton States is 72·1 per cent, against 74·9 per cent. in the previous monthly report. The condition shows more favourably than the various estimates issued from private sources, and the market responded immediately by a general decline in prices ready and forward. Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are increasing and should continue to increase in the near future, but stocks are not likely to be rushed forward this month, as they were in September last, when all markets were comparatively bare of cotton, and spot prices showed a heavy premium on future. The present position is that all markets have large stocks and the arrival of the new crop is not looked forward to with any anxiety.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, during the past week.

Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 1st...5·83	10·95
" 2nd...5·80	closed,
" 4th...5·77	do.
" 5th...5·80	10·75
" 6th...5·69	10·75
" 7th...5·62	10·70

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December January, and New York, December,

Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 1st...5·75	10·70
" 2nd...5·77	closed,
" 4th...5·76	do.
" 5th...5·82	10·51
" 6th...5·66	10·54
" 7th...5·58	10 47

Our local market has fluctuated slightly during the past week, following to some extent advices from the other side. There is a limited enquiry from the exporters for ready cotton of high grades and a moderate demand from the Mills for new crops forward delivery. But business is far from brisk. A small decline in the market brings out buyers to cover previous sales, and also an enquiry from the local mills with the result that sellers withdraw and business is consequently checked. The closing quotations compared with those of last Mail show no change in Bengals. Oomra descriptions are Rs 1 to Rs. 2 lower and Broach is Rs. 3 to 4 lower.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week ...	5,082
Receipts from 1st Oct to 7th September, 2,073,237	
Shipments during the week to Europe ...	17,111
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	4,934
Total ...	22,045
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th September,	
Europe ...	518,125 bales.
Japan ...	624,075 "
China ...	30,043 "
Coast Ports ...	32,039 "
Total ...	12,11,483
Afloat in harbour for Europe ...	1,819 bales
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	1,051 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales ... bales 7,000
Imports ... " 3,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov. D.c.
5·31	5·33	5·55
un hanged	unchanged	unchanged
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·34	5·61	5·61
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Mar.-April	April May	May-June
5·64	5·65	5·66
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

We quote as follows for new crops : Rs.
Bengals Fully-Good January ... 197
Bengals M. G. fine November ... 214
do. do. December ... 212
do. do. January ... 211
Berars-fair staple M. G Fine January ... 219
Nagpur M. G. Fine do. ... 228
Dunangaum M. G. Fine do. ... 224
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good do. ... 219
Broach M. G. Good March ... 217 1-2

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The oil seed market has been steady throughout the week at the decline advised in our last mail report. The reports from up-country are not considered favourable and as stocks in Bombay are not large, holders are not inclined to lower the prices further. On the other hand, buyers for export are not keen to operate, as no change has taken place in the position of the markets in Europe. Wheat continues firm locally owing to the absence of rain in the Punjab and current prices are quite out of parity with the home markets.

LINSEED has been a steady market with a small enquiry for ready shipment at about Rs. 6 13 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt. The actual business passing is limited.

RAPESEED.—This market is quiet with little change in quotations and the demand for export is almost nil.

CASTORSEED —This market is also quiet but steady with little doing.

POPPYSEED—Is steady at about Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt, with a small export business passing.

TILSEED.—Prices have remained unaltered through the week. Sellers are not keen to enter into forward contracts and buyers have no necessity to force the market. The tone is steady in the absence of business.

WHEAT is a firm market, but we hear of little or no enquiry for export.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton ...	5,082 bales.
Wheat ...	1,13,020 cwts.
Linseed ...	13,032 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	2,051 "
Gingelly seed ...	379 "
Poppy seed ...	3,332 "
Groundnuts ...	1,079 "
Castor seed ...	10,077 "
Rice ...	04,891 "
Myrabollams ...	742 "
Cotton seed ...	33,057 "
Mowra seed ...	12,392 "
Grain ...	3,351 "
Joowar ...	1,07,038 "
Maize ...	Nil

LINSEED.—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready ...	6 14 0
Forward Sept. Suttah ...	7 0 0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 3 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7 0 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready ...	7 0 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready ...	30 0 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone, quiet but steady.

Howree Khandeish ...	40 0 0
15 per cent Mixed ...	38 0 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi Ready ...	4 15 0
White Delhi Forward ...	4 15 0
Ready Pissi 85 per cent ...	32 4 0

FREIGHT.

This market is steady for September shipment and a slight advance on last week's rates has been paid. A line was reported booked for Hull at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. and bookings were made for Antwerp and Hamburg at 11s. 9d. to 12s. measurement. For October shipment business was done at 11s. 6d. p.p. Forward rates are practically unchanged and we hear of little enquiry from shippers.

The steamer 'Allanton' is reported fixed at 11s. 6d. 1 p.p. 12s. 2 p.p. September loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 7th Sept.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st September as compared with that of the 26th, August :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ... ... Rs	7,33 732 Decrease
Other Deposits ... ... "	19,33 551 Increase
Sundries ... ... "	21,059 Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities ... ... Rs	6,11 093 Increase
Other Authorized Securities ... "	1 15 753 Increase
Credits on Securities ... ... "	9 04 463 Decrease
Loans do. ... "	32 79 147 Increase
Bills discounted & purchased ... "	4 65,325 Decrease
Balance with other Banks ... "	1,09,950 Decrease
Sundries ... ... "	25 032 Increase
Cash ... ... "	13,32,709 Decrease

These figures show a small decline of 1·10 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 32 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras is 13 1/4 lakhs up. The general position of the money market is quite unchanged and no alteration has been made in the Official rates of the three Presidency Banks.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 93 2 9/00. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday the Eighty lakhs put up for tender were allotted as follows ; Rs. 71,20,000 in Bills at Is.4 1/32 and Rs. 8,80,000 in telegraphic transfers at Is. 4 1/16, tenderers at these rates receiving only 6 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at Eighty lakhs. Extra Bills to the extent of Rs. 99,000 were given at Is. 4 1/16.

The mail of the 24th August brings £30,000 silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 40 20,000
Bombay ...	" 21,30,000
Madras ...	" 8 40,000
Total...	Rs. 69,90,000

The mail of the 1st September brings £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and £50,000 silver and £20,000 gold to Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 6174,000
Bombay ...	" 8 50,000
Madras ...	" 8,80,000
Total...	Rs. 73,00,000

The mail of the 8th Sept. brings £30,000 silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 48,00,000
Bombay ...	" 13,50,000
Madras ...	" 10,00,000
Total...	Rs. 73,10,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was a firm market since last mail. The London Discount market has shown a moderate rise lately and the tone is said to be firm The Exchange Banks have therefore put up their buying rates for usance bills, and Calcutta and China have helped to sustain our market. The local supply of mercantile paper continues on very moderate lines either for ready or forward delivery. For Bank paper there is a moderate enquiry at the usual 1/32d above current quotations, at which business is occasionally put through. Eastern exchange has advanced following the rise in silver. A rise from 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent was advised in the Bank of England rate yesterday.

EXCHANGE—

Bank T. T. ...	... ...	Is. 4 1-16 1.
Bank Demand ...	... ...	Is. 4 1-16 1.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		Is. 4 7-32d. to 1-4
Do. do.	do. ...	Is. 4 11-32 to 3-8
French France 3 do.	do. ...	170
Marks 3 do.	do. ...	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		142
Shanghai 30	do. ...	193
Japan 30	do. ...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

After the settlement of the 1st instant Rupee Paper advanced about 1/2 per cent, but the market has since eased off slightly and we close at our quotations as under. A fairly large business has taken place daily in the bazaar, but the anxiety caused by the absence of rain in the north is having an adverse effect on the market.

3 1-2 per cent. cash ...		99-4
3 1-2 per cent. 2nd Oct. ...		99 3
3 per cent. cash ...		83-8

	Repayable	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1912	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1933	105 4
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 4
4 per cent " " ...	1935	105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 10
4 per cent " " ...	1943	104 8
3 per cent " " ...	Terms	100
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	118 0
4 per cent B.B. Imp Trust ...	1959	103 8
4 per cent " " ...	1901	101 4 0

BULLION.

The silver market has advanced since our last mail report in sympathy with the higher prices quoted from London. The offtake continues poor averaging only about 20 bars per day. We close steady at our quotations.

We quote as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	21 0 6
Australian Bar Gold ...	24 0 3
Re-shipt do. ...	23 15 3
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 3 0
Do Dragons ...	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	74 5 0
Do. 1st settlement ...	72 3 0
Do 2nd do ...	72 1 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues quiet all round there being only a small retail demand for Spot Goods. Prices are lower for some styles, and for the most part nominal only. For forward delivery the higher prices asked by home markets prevents business being put through except for occasional small lines to fill requirements.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai ...	70,000	45,000	5 000
Hong-Kong	50,000	31,000	5,500
	120,000	76,000	10,500

190,000 bales.

The local market is steady and some large lines for forward deliveries have changed hands.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Ready market is dull, and for forward quiet with little doing.

IRON AND STEEL.—Markets here as well as at home are steady. Prices of galvanized corrugated sheets and of steel are advancing with a moderate business passing both for ready and forward deliveries.

SPELTER AND PIGLEAD.—Firm but little doing.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet but steady.

OOALS.

The market is quiet small sales are reported to Seebpore, August shipment at Rs. 11-2-0.

SHARES.

The market is steady, mill shares are more or less improving in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,395 and Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,335. In mill shares Alliances are unchanged at Rs. 275. Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 760. Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,885, Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 780. Connaughts are unchanged at Rs. 510, Coorla are quiet at Rs. 810 C.D. Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs. 915 X.-D. Chinas at and about Rs. 825 X.-D. Davids have improved to Rs. 390 X.-D. Empress Mill shares in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 325 and later on at Rs. 332 1/2. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 510. Hindustans have changed hands at and about Rs. 670. Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 190 X.-D. Khatau Makanji have changed hands at Rs. 565. Lakhmidas are quiet at Rs. 680 Manekji Petits have seen a rise of about Rs. 125 from Rs. 2,750 to Rs. 2,875 C.D. and now they are ruling at Rs. 2,855. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,725 C.-D. Sholapurs at Rs. 3,100 C.-D. Queens are unchanged at Rs. 825 X.-D. Ripon at Rs. 310 X.-D. Sassoon Spinning at Rs. 980, Southern Maratha at Rs. 200. Standards gradually improved to Rs. 705 X.-D. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,380. Western India at Rs. 680. Kobinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 580 X.-D. Phoenix at and about Rs. 90. Crescents have improved to Rs. 116 1/4. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,105. Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,240. In Press Companies, Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 570. New Berars at Rs. 515, Indian Cotton at Rs. 141 1/4, Volkarts at Rs. 1,135, In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are unchanged at Rs. 300, Badham Piles at Rs. 142. Bombay Burmah steady at Rs. 2,100. Quarter shares at Rs. 2,300, Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 67/8. Kemps steady at Rs. 226, Treachers shares have improved to Rs. 567 1/2, Marcks steady at Rs. 146, Phillips have changed hands at Rs. 58. Port Cannings at Rs 450. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 23, Tapty Valley at Rs. 410 X.-D. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanges at Rs. 532 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	31 15	31 91	24 28	26 97
Friday 8th September ...	0 45	0 68	0 79	1 34
Total ...	31 61	32 59	25 07	28 31
Total fall to 8th, Sept. '04	36 84	38 32	31 11	31 11
Total fall to 8th, Sept '03	76 93	81 43	72 17	77 21

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	Sept. 7th and 8th Sept. inch.	Cents.
From 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH SEPT.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation. 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	29·95	NW	21	93·1	83·0	71	.....	0·00	— 0·03
Jask ...	30·01	E	10	91·8	85·7	84	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st ...	29·93	SE	3	92·2	81·4	74	.....	0·00	— 0·49
Aden 1st ...	29·87	ENE	11	95·2	79·8	71	.....	0·01	+ 0·41
Lahore ...	29·95	SE	7	104·8	81·3	63	.....	3·00	— 10·36
Sirsa ...	29·94	W	2	101·2	82·4	46	.....	2·70	— 7·87
Delhi ...	29·98	SE	2	101·2	82·7	74	.....	6·28	— 15·29
Agra ...	29·92	SE	6	14·3	81·4	72	.....	5·4	— 17·79
Cawnpore ...	29·90	E	10	97·7	81·1	77	.....	17·80	— 11·60
Allahabad ...	29·93	ENE	5	94·1	80·4	86	0·6	23·6	— 8·81
Jhansi ...	29·97	E	4	98·2	77·7	75	0·47	10·91	— 2·82
Jacobabad ...	29·95	ESE	5	99·1	80·1	70	.....	1·46	— 2·03
Karachi ...	29·91	WNW	11	91·4	79·7	77	.....	0·4	— 0·23
Joypore ...	29·98	NW	6	104·2	81·1	55	.....	1·6	— 2·14
Ajmere ...	29·94	NW	21	99·6	81·3	55	.....	2·3	— 1·70
Deesa ...	29·93	W	7	95·1	78·9	71	.....	18·0	+ 2·45
Ahmedabad ...	29·96	W	8	97·0	78·1	72	.....	3·74	+ 11·05
Baroda ...	29·94	W	7	97·4	81·0	71	.....	.....	.....
Jamnagar ...	29·97	WSW	15	92·0	74·7	71	.....	0·70	— 13·28
Dwarka ...	29·70	WSW	9	87·4	81·3	85	0·02	2·35	.....
Rajkot ...	29·96	W	9	94·4	72·2	78	.....	2·06	— 2·25
Bhavnagar ...	29·99	W	12	93·1	77·5	67	.....	10·5	— 4·73
Veraval ...	29·97	WSW	19	81·9	76·3	86	0·10	6·72	— 8·57
Neemuch ...	29·75	S.W	11	91·0	74·7	79	.....	9·75	— 15·13
Indore ...	29·86	W	3	89·4	72·15	.....	.....	2·63	+ 1·39
Sangor ...	29·89	WSW	3	88·4	73·0	90	0·22	1·7	— 2·24
Jubbulpore ...	29·85	NNW	3	88·9	70·1	69	0·76	3·76	— 15·31
Hoshangabad ...	29·81	WSW	4	85·7	75·1	71	.....	3·50	— 3·91
Khandwa ...	29·91	NW	7	95·2	74·64	.....	.....	3·75	— 3·76
Raipur ...	29·75	Calm	1	87·6	68·0	76	2·60	31·91	— 7·91
Nagpur ...	29·71	WNW	11	84·2	74·0	91	2·88	39·77	— 1·35
Amraoti ...	29·83	W	11	87·5	71·5	90	0·24	35·71	— 0·19
Akola ...	29·80	NW	13	79·6	71·6	90	0·97	44·01	— 9·03
Surat ...	29·76	W	8	87·0	78·12	.....	.....	18·50	— 17·3
Mahegaon ...	29·74	W	7	87·4	81·5	85	.....	31·25	— 2·33
Bombay ...	29·92	W	14	85·1	76·3	85	0·39	27·11	— 35·21
Poona ...	29·73	W	17	87·1	69·8	75	0·6	48·8	+ 2·75
Ahmednagar ...	29·61	W	17	87·0	69·0	82	0·2	27·0	— 2·8
Aurangabad ...	29·62	W	18	74·4	69·20	94	0·48	85·3	.....
Sholapur ...	29·75	WNW	13	85·2	71·95	90	0·35	37·6	— 3·23
Satara ...	29·75	NE	3	85·7	71·0	91	0·55	42·1	— 5·03
Rajapur ...	29·75	WSW	9	84·4	69·29	94	0·4	6·0	— 3·5
Belgaum ...	29·8	NW	7	79·0	67·9	.....	.....	40·0	— 13·6
Murmugoa ...	29·7	SW	13	85·0	74·0	89	.....	44·0	— 19·81
Karwar ...	29·90	N.W	7	84·2	77·5·0	90	0·2	77·0	— 29·3
Mangalore ...	29·93	NW	5	84·9	74·48	90	0·2	11·69	+ 14·75
Calicut ...	29·93	NW	4	85·7	74·0	90	0·2	77·7	— 4·26
Cochin ...	29·81	WNW	7	83·7	74·75	90	0·38	48·29	— 17·51
Bangalore ...	29·88	SW	13	80·2	63·88	90	0·07	16·77	+ 2·31
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	29·70	Calm	1	75·6	67·2·1	12	0·13	13·21	— 5·35
Masulipatam ...	29·83	WNW	19	89·5	73·171	0·02	16·92	.....	2·42
Coconada ...	29·74	WNW	14	88·2	73·2·0	.....	9·18	+ 3·09
Cuddapa ...	29·2	NW	13	93·2	78·9·0	.....	15·49	+ 0·51
Madras ...	29·22	SW	8	91·0	78·3·67	.....	6·36	— 0·10
Coimbatore ...	29·80	W	3	88·4	71·6·0

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LIGHT FLANNELS } for Suits.

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It looks well, it wears well, and we can guarantee satisfaction.

Let us send you samples, free.

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HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, hips and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or diseases may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints of skin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, biliousness are safely relieved and appetite restored; price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharged from the nose, offensive breathing and singing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to DR. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, 56 Bhuleshwar, Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

NOTICE.

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Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first Class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charge extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all Horses, fed by owners, a Rs. 8 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 4 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley Now Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by steamer contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Iris, 3,418 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain W J de N Gunt, will sail to-day for Bangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Khalif, 2219 tons, Captain J H Middleton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 26th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain A MacLennan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Planet Venus, 2819 tons, Captain H G A Timmis, R N R, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Brisbane, 9th August with a cargo of sleepers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 24th August via Colombo, with a general cargo and sugar and Mrs H Halletts and 2 infants as passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 6th September, should be regarded as a full weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Khalif s.....	Middleton.....	Calcutta, Aug 26
	Planet Venus s....	Timmis	Brisbane, Aug 9
	Oriental s.....	Lewellen	Aden, Sept 3
	Shirala s	Brown	Mauritius, Aug 24

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Lhasa s.....	McDiarmod...	Karachee
	Agapanthus s.....	Davies	Rangoon
	Scounder s	Crobner.....	Mauritius
	Rirla s.....	30266	Calcutta

BEUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon, on the evening of the 6th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, September 9 1905.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday next, the 12th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Khaki.

2 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 12th instant from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 9 1905.

1 The prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHAPP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—September 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYRRELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G
611-03—Madhavji and K—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Bupcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G—Part heard,
403-05—Cyagee Land G—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited vs Dhunjibhoy Postenji—Arder H D and Co
389-05—Ardaser H D and Co—Cowasji Bomanji Boman Behram vs Cassum Goolam Hoosein—Maganlal J and G
468-04—Nadirshah and T—Shivshanker Gopalji vs Vithaldas Sunderdas and another—Wadia G and Co
53-05—Ardaser H D and Co—Soolooman Rahimtoola and others vs Sally Mahomed Allarukhia—Thakurdas and Co
628-04—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs K Bascovelloo—D D and Sanderdas
151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoshal and anr vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper Mulla and M
564-03—Matubhoy J and M—Girdhar Bhoglal Purshotamdas Chunilal Umadbhai and others—Daphtary and F
564-21841-04—M B Chothia Jeram Bhana and another vs Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel—Crawford B and Co.
862-04—In person Kooverbai widow of Kooverji Doongersey Thacker Madan and K
370-04—Matubhoy J and M—Laloo Kishorodas vs Suraji Karsondi and others—Tyabji D and Co.
28-05—K J Billimoria Damoder Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhowani Shanker Balkrishna Dadarkar and others—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Testamentary Suit.

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soondarji Danji—Kanga and P—Part heard
Long causes for further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
854-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Kumarapuram Shoshdri Doraiswami Iyer vs Chandrampund Akhandaya
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkanahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co Thak and Co.

Long Causes

305-05—Bicknell M and R—Abdul Hoosein Abdool Tyeb and another vs Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and another—Mulla and M
320-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Motchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolibhoyji—Pestonjee R and K
319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

XII. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 10.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
Hymns—556, 317, and 199.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woolward in A.
Anthem—
Hymns—398, 328 and 477
Collections for—Church expenses

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5,
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the English Native Women's Association.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-5 p.m.—Sunday School,
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Rev R G Ledgard B A

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Standard Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—293 and 223

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher, Rev. Father Pascoe
8 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher, Rev Father Lang bore,

Alms for the Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Prince's Dock.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Wandby Road.)

8 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
6 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
8 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher:—Rev Arnold Boyd Tahore

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road, (Opposite Byculla Club).

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher—Rev John O'Brien.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m—Joint Morning Service.
Psalm—63
Hymn—113
Hymn—126
Hymn—234
Rev Arnold Boyd
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—90
Hymn—144.
Hymn—229.
Hymn—262.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Rev. R. Scott.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	416,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 5th Aug. 1905 by Council Bills.....	65,072,921
	By Gold.....	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1905 to 31st March 1906.....	351,427,078

THE gaps caused by plague in the Punjab are rapidly filling up. During July 72,601 births were registered in the province, giving a birth-rate of 43 per mille of population. The deaths during the same period were 47,933, or 28 per mille of population.

Delicious
Breakfast SCONES
can be made in 15 minutes
With
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour."
Recipe on every Packet

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY SEPT. 9, 1905.

JAPANESE PAPER.

THE paper that is made in Japan was for years admired as a special product, but was not looked upon as a material that could be expected to enter the markets of the world, which were accustomed to the solid performances of mills or the still solider kinds of hand-made paper that business-men used, or that correspondence of the most serious or most frivolous nature was written on. Japan recently has erected paper mills, but as is the way of the East, when it follows the practice of the West, the change brought about, not facility in the manufacture of the regular Japanese paper, but was entirely devoted to the production of the foreign articles as we learn from the report of Mr. Oswald White quoted in the Journal of the Society of Arts. Real Japanese paper is made entirely from the bark of three trees indigenous to Japan, with occasionally a small admixture of other materials, but this is looked upon as adulteration pure and simple. China was for long the only country that imported paper from Japan America has been taking a good amount of her dainty paper napkins and these have made their way also into European markets, where they serve a fleeting use in an ornamental manner, and note paper from the country of the Rising Sun has met with a certain favour with foreign letter writers. But it cannot yet be said that there is any considerable export of paper from Japan. In India we are become yearly more familiar with the product, but entirely for table use nor have we begun to substitute it for many articles as the Japanese themselves do. The foreign doctors in Japan, we are told, use the thin sorts for bandages, an adoption of course that must make for economy as well as cleanliness. As a rule no machinery was employed in the making of Nippon paper. Manual labour did all the work, families carrying it on in their own homes on a small scale, rarely hiring outside help, as long as their own members sufficed. With the erection of two paper mills in Osaka and in Oji, a suburb of Tokio, the people woke up to the need for progress in the making of paper and guilds were established to look after the process and to find a market for the improved goods. They also employ teachers to show the paper-makers better methods. The peasants did not like this at first, preferring the old methods, when they could adulterate with earth or do as they pleased.

Mr. White has evidently gone with interest into the whole matter of making paper, while student-interpreter in Japan. From him we learn that it is chiefly manufactured from the bark of three trees, the paper Mulberry or Kozu, the Mitsumata, another papyrifera, and the gampi, a wickstroemia. The two first are the most satisfactory as to product, the third rising to nothing better than copying paper. Kozu held the field in old days, but latterly Mitsumata has been more utilised. The Kozu is accommodating for it grows between rows of food plants, wheat, barley and the like, or along borders, but it must be sheltered from wind which tears its bark and it requires sun. Propagation is by means of the root-shoots, which are cut off and buried in bundles in November and planted out in April. The plant grows up, is pruned and cut back pretty freely when it is a year old, and every year after until it is fifteen or sixteen, when its fibre is too tough for easy manipulation. December is the time for cutting the shoots of the Kozu and consequently winter was a busy time with the paper-makers whose agricultural operations were then perforce suspended. The Mitsumata is not so easy of management as the Kozu. It demands sloping ground, a good supply of moisture and some shelter from the sun. It can be propagated by its root-shoots, but by seed is a more satisfactory method. A year after sowing the young plants are transplanted, The Mitsumata puts forth yearly three branches, to which custom it owes its name, and when it is three or four years old, it is cut down to the ground in April, but is not interfered with again for another period of three or four years, after that it is cut every year until it is aged ten, when it is too old for paper purposes. The gampi grows wild in the mountains and is just pulled up by the roots, the broken bits that remain shooting forth again and being available for future pulling in a few years. To get the bark off the Kozu and Mitsumata stems are cut in three-feet lengths and steamed for two or three hours in a most curious fashion. The bark is then ready for stripping off by hand, separation of the inner and outer barks, cleansing and scraping next take place and finally the bark is washed, dried and carried to market, chiefly to Osaka.

The paper that is made from Kozu bark is the best, next that from Mitsumata or from both barks mixed, the gampi sort coming third. The strength of the quality of the two first is remarkable, that called filter paper being great in spite of its thinness. It is used in filtering lacquer, several sheets being placed together for the purpose, and as it is so strong it can be used several times. Another kind still stronger is taken for felting and is pasted on glass windows. Cement not size is used in the making of these papers so that they remain very porous, but as the Japanese write with a brush and their own special ink the absorbent paper is admirably suited to them. Where pens have come into use, sizing with resin is employed. The strength of the Japanese paper lies in the fibre from which it is made not depending on any artificial felting or twisting as is done in making foreign kinds. Medium paper has the fibres lying in one direction only, the thicker have them in two and at right angles, with the result that this quality cannot be torn and the less thick will tear only parallel to the fibres. But all kinds, the strong as well as the weak, do not resist damp which dissolves the cement that binds the sheet together; their oil-paper is different and thoroughly resists moisture. Insects make inroads on Japan's paper, but fortunately certain leaves that they dislike have been found useful to scatter among it. The designs we see so skilfully reproduced on Japanese paper are carried out by means of silk gauze, the patterns are first drawn on paper, cut out and sewn on, then the gauze is laid on the "scoop net" and the paper making process goes on as usual, the design appearing in the paper. The gauze is refreshed by being dried every five or six days and painted with unripe persimmon juice, the astringent quality of which suits the work. Sometimes the designs to reappear on the paper are made of copper, and the net of brass, but these are only used with thick sorts. The paper when squeezed clear of liquid is spread with a brush in sheets on planks and dried in the sun. When dry they are cut to the size required. If a gloss is desired, the sheets, by ones or twos, are placed between thin zinc plates and rolled. It is easy to realise that paper made and dried on this primitive system cannot be a lively article of commerce. If the weather be rainy and the paper must wait for sun-drying in a pile much beyond a week or ten days without being separated, the colour changes for the worse, The larger establishments are consequently introducing steam-drying rooms: this method disimproves the colour of the paper in a less degree, but readers it stronger than if it is dried in the sun. Shortly Japan will be abreast of other countries in the manufacture of paper. Let us hope that she will, while adopting Western methods conducing to rapidity in outturn, not abandon her own ideal of excellence in achievement. That is the great danger when the manual labour of a careful and artistic people gives place to the hurry and bustle of machine-work.

COOK ISLANDS. A WRITER in a home journal gives some interesting and for the most part new information about the group of islands in the Pacific known as Cook Islands. Every Cook island, according to this writer has its own characteristics. Take Mangaia first you; land in a dug-out canoe that is adventurously jumped over the unbroken coral reef on the back of a wave by the native boatman, who paddles you ashore. The Mangaians are an active, hard-working lot, and for this there is a reason in geography. For the whole interior of the island—a very rich and fertile valley, several miles across—is surrounded by an immense wall of ancient volcanically upheaved coral, 100 ft. to 200 ft. in height and about half-a-mile in breadth. This wall is, in spite of its width, so abrupt on either side and so unbroken that there are only two places where it can be crossed. Both of these are simply artificial staircases, constructed by the natives with enormous labour in prehistoric days. The Mangaian has to cross and re-cross the great staircase every day of his life, for native villages have to be built within easy reach of the sea and its indispensable fish supply. There is no queen in Mangaia, but Atiu, a large, fertile, heavily forested island some miles away, is ruled by female chiefs—one an old, half-dying woman, who has little power left; the other a young, handsome, determined princess, who has a good deal. Like too many of the island royalties, she is fond of hideous black dresses. Of all the cannibals in the Cook Islands the most confirmed were the meek-faced Atiuans, so called from their diplomatic way of putting enemies at their ease until wanted for the oven. Even of late years schooner captains and crews who wantonly offended the natives have very narrowly escaped. Aitutaki is more civilised and supports several trading stores, where the natives can buy the latest fashions in clothes, coarse scents, inferior tinned dainties and common tobacco. The natives are easy-going. There is never hurry about anything in Aitutaki and the never-ending, far-off hum of the surf on the barrier reef is not more changeless than the life there. Aitutaki has a glorious lagoon, two to six miles wide in the centre of which stands the palm-crested island. The Aitutaki men are among the finest sailors in the Pacific, and they are wanderers, one and all.

THE EVASIVE DEFINITION. DEFINITIONS are always awkward things. A definition is neither more nor less than an explanation—and everyone knows the terrors of an explanation. The latest hard case, worthy almost of "Vanity Fair" and certainly much more likely to need solution than many set by that paper is what is a pill? Like all hard cases the answer seems easy, and it might really have been so, had it not been for the action of a London Magistrate. The point arose in this way: A pedlar in England must have a certificate unless his wares be vegetable, fruit, fish or victuals. Recently a street pill vendor was summoned for having no licence. His contention was that as his pills were made of gentian they should count as vegetables. The Magistrate promptly retorted that on similar reasoning pearls might might rank as fish. Certainly glass does not cease to be glass because it is put into a window and the situation is made further involved by some one else pointing out to the Magistrate that precedence had been given by the notice Fruit and timber merchant" over a shop the staple articles of which were potatoes and matches. The puzzled railway porter once decided that "dogs is dogs and cats is cats, but tortoises is insects.' What is to be done? What was done is that the unfortunate pill vendor was mulcted of five shillings despite his excursion with the troubles of higher logic. As a matter of fact the Magistrate was quite right when he said that pearls would be fish. One can discover an oyster in its natural place without a pearl, but one cannot discover the pearl without the oyster. Similarly it is possible to have gentian without the pill, but to have a gentian pill without the vegetable is an impossibility, Therefore as the gentian pill could not exist without it, it is a vegetable. To go further, however, were dangerous, for even the most hardened logician would shudder to find his pet fox-terrier described as victuals because dogs are delicacies in Canton. It is one of those difficulties which are invented to add to the weariness of our daily existence, and we can only hope for relief when we return to the simple life, and pills and pearls and puppies are no longer essential concomitants of our daily routine.

THE TROUBLES AT TOKIO. THE proclamation of martial law at Tokio was the only possible means of restoring order, though it is a matter for the deepest regret that it should be necessary. The Japanese mob have not yet absorbed the higher ideal that actuates the statesmen who conducted and brought to a glorious end the war with Russia. The plenipotentiary evidently left out of his elevated and humane consideration when he lavished it on the conquered foe, any thought for the sentiment likely to be aroused in the breasts of the common people of Japan, who have seen the country drained of men and money to bring victory to their army and navy. It is they, and not the generals and the soldiers in the field, who have felt the pressure of taxation and who have had to brace themselves to bear the loss of relatives fallen in a glorious struggle. They now see in the magnanimous concessions of the Mikado an extravagant surrender of the rights of the victor, and, not having reached the heights of altruism attained by their noble leaders, their primitive feelings have burst the bonds that Japanese politeness normally sets on them and they have expressed their exasperation in tumults and in dealing destruction all round. The inflammable nature of Japanese houses made the work easy. It is melancholy to reflect that the reasonable and almost generous terms of the peace concluded—we might almost say granted by Japan—between belligerents which has excited the admiration of all civilised nations in the world, should have aroused the furious anger of the Japanese people themselves. Baron Komura will not have a happy home-coming. The victor's laurels will not be offered him by an ungrateful nation. It is well for him that it is no longer the fashion to offer the harikari sword to the man who is adjudged to have served his country ill.

THE CROP PROSPECTS. THE crop telegrams published to-day for the week ending last Saturday give a gloomy account of the agricultural situation in the United Provinces as well as in Rajputana and the Punjab. But the situation in the first named region has since improved greatly owing to rain which has fallen during the past few days. In South and East Rajputana the crops are still described as doing fairly well; but the whole of the crops upon other than artificially irrigated lands in Jeypore, Ajmer, Marwara, Bikanir and Jesalmere have been lost and the total number of people under relief has risen to close upon thirteen thousand. It is still hoped that the storm which is moving towards the North West from the Bay of Bengal may bring rain to the afflicted region, but meanwhile the outlook is exceedingly grave and prices are rising throughout the whole of Upper India in sympathy with the situation. In Madras the report states that the general improvement in prospects has continued, the rainfall in fifteen districts being up to or above the average of thirty years.

LORD KITCHENER arrived at Sultanpur in the Kulu Valley, on Wednesday, and is halting there for a few days. The remainder of his short tour will be settled later.

FURTHER details from Tokio show that the disturbances there as protest against the nature of the Peace terms are serious and Martial law has been proclaimed. Ten Christian churches have been attacked and burned as well as the Home Minister's house.

THE Eastern Bengal and Assam Laws Bill was introduced at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council by Mr. Richards yesterday.

THE situation in the Caucasus becomes daily worse. At present as a result of long Turkish scheming, it is best described as a reign of terror. Protection for British subjects is being urgently sought.

THE P. and O. s. s. Malta with China Mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p m. on Sept. 10.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT is among the passengers who left Marseilles yesterday in the P. and O. s.s. Mongolia.

THE Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld. has received a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that the Agency of the same Bank has been opened in Osaka, Japan, on the 1st September.

THE "Yorkshire Observer" says:—The season appears almost as dangerous to Viceroys as to grouse. Not content with the earth-tremors caused by Lord Curzon's fall, the "Times" is palpably anxious to bring down Lord Dudley also.

IT is understood that General de Brath, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, now on leave, will return to India in a few weeks and will hold a military appointment when the new Army scheme has been arranged. The exact nature of the post is not known at present.

THE large arrests made by the G. I. P. Railway Police among the passengers returning to Bombay by the second class race special appears have affected the sporting element who avail themselves of this train. There was barely an inquiry on Thursday for a seat in the train, which usually left Victoria terminus crowded, and as a consequence the train was cancelled.

THE report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with rule 35 of the rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council, published for general information in a "Government Gazette Extraordinary," issued yesterday.

THE trial of a second sensational forgery case was begun at Calcutta by Mr. D. H. Kingford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday. The amount of money involved is Rs. 80,000 and of this sum one Sarat Chunder Das is admitted to have handled Rs. 47,000. The most noteworthy feature of the case is that this man has, for the second time within a fortnight, been accepted as King's evidence.

THE University of Madras having under the new Act jurisdiction in Ceylon, the Syndicate has resolved to afford facilities to Ceylon students by the recognition of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination and the Calcutta Entrance Examination certificates as the equivalent of the Matriculation Certificates of that University. Jaffna, the chief town in the Northern Province of Ceylon, has also been selected as a centre for holding the Matriculation Examination in December.

SOME time ago the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab sanctioned for Mahomedan students and teachers half an hour's leave on Fridays to enable them to say their prayers. The Prophet's followers were greatly pleased at this, and the Mahomedan Educational Conference thanked Mr. Ibbetson for his act of kindness. Musalmans have now requested the local Government to extend the concession to all Departments of the Public Service.

THE British Empire Motor Trades Alliance is compiling a Register of British Manufacturers of motor vehicles, motor boats, motor engines, component parts and accessories. With the object of encouraging the home industry, it is intended to supply information to enquirers (private or trade) as to where any automobile, or requisite, manufactured in the United Kingdom, may be obtained. British Manufacturers are requested to send to Mr. J. B. King, Secretary, at 11, Red Lion Square, the fullest details of their manufactures, and to specify that they are made in the United Kingdom.

A CORRESPONDENT from Western Rajputana writes to the "Pioneer" that the people are already beginning to emigrate on account of the rapidly increasing symptoms of a failure of water. The wells after a six years continuance of short rainfall are in no state to hold out against another drought, and unless a turn comes for the better people judge that the rate of the country will be worse than in 1896-7 or in 1900. Fodder also is giving out with the water. Luckily there are the Punjab Canal works ready to afford employment for all comers, and it is for these that the emigrants are making.

WE mentioned some time ago that a glacier had blocked the course of the Upper Shyok River beyond Leh, and that a large lake had in consequence been formed. If this had burst suddenly a dangerous flood must have followed, and the Indus would have been affected. The latest report from Leh is that the water has found an outlet by percolation under the base of the glacier. The escape of the water was gradual but caused a rise of about twenty feet in Shyok River. The flood rose to the gangway of the suspension bridge, causing slight damage, which has since been repaired. The glacier remains in position, and will require watching again next year.

MAJOR FREDERICK LOCH ADAM, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, who has been appointed Military Secretary to the new Viceroy, is the youngest son of the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam, formerly Governor of Madras. He was born in 1864, was educated at Eton, and joined the Army as Second Lieutenant in 1888. He saw a good deal of service in Egypt, and was in the South African War, being present at the Siege of Ladysmith, and being severely wounded in the engagement at Dundee. He is no stranger to India, having been formerly A.-D.-C. to Lords Elgin and Curzon.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of advances on the following scale to British units arriving in India from stations at which no Officers' mess has been furnished at the public expense to assist them in starting their messes: (a) For a Regiment of Cavalry or Battalion of Infantry Rs. 3,000, and (b) for a battery or company of Artillery, Rs. 900. No interest will be charged on these sums, which will be recovered by withholding monthly for the first five years Rs. 50 and Rs. 15

MORE RIOTS IN JAPAN.

MARTIAL LAW AT TOKIO.

CHURCHES ATTACKED AND BURNED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Rioting took place at Tokio throughout Tuesday. The mob attacked and burned the Home Minister's residence, despite the strenuous resistance of the Police and destroyed two large and fifteen small Police stations.

A later message from Reuter (Tokio) says that the mob burned and destroyed ten Christian Churches and one mission house and school on the night of the 6th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 8

Reuter wires from Tokio that martial law has been proclaimed.

The disturbances were renewed on Thursday evening.

The troops are now guarding the Foreign Legations

Later

The newspapers deplore the excesses at Tokio which contrast so unfavourably with the admirable serenity during the war.

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE CAUCASUS.

Result of Turkish Duplicity.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The situation in the Caucasus is continually growing more alarming.

Hundreds have been shot by infantry and artillery and at Bulakhany near Baku, one thousand were killed and wounded during a desperate attack on the Military Camp and provision depots.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has sent an urgent Note to Count Lamsdorff and also telegraphed to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, requesting protection of British lives and property.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The revolt in the Caucasus has been long planned and carefully organised, and fomented by Turkish agitators. Beating a green standard bands of peasants are invading the domains of the nobles and seizing firearms.

LATER.

The Britishers at Baku have escaped on board steamers.

It is believed that the Russian Authorities are now paying dearly for the policy of inciting the Tartars against the Armenians, the former are now attacking all Christians.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Four Millions for Relief.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The first sitting of the Ministerial Conference held at St. Petersburg to consider the relief of the famine stricken provinces recommended the Treasury to assign four millions sterling to purchase cereals.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALIY.

Three Towns Destroyed.

Violent earthquake took place this morning in Italy particularly in Calabria where many were killed. The towns of Pizzo, Monteleone and Martirano have been almost entirely destroyed.

THE MALAY PENINSULA.

Reforms in Kelantan Government.

The "Times" in a leader commenting on the interesting report on Kelantan pays a warm tribute to the reforms effected under a beneficent administration and the control of English advisers.

In no portion of the world where the inherent aptitude of Britons for the Government of Orientals is it more conspicuously displayed than in Malaysia where consequently is an increasing prosperity.

The natural advantages of Kelantan are such that if only moderately well governed it will become at no distant time one of the most prosperous States in the Peninsula.

THE RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

Successes of the Rebels.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The rebels in German East Africa have raided and destroyed Massai and Mikindani. The British missionaries escaped.

THE KING'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

His Majesty Leaves Marienbad.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

King Edward has left Marienbad in much improved health.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah has left St. Petersburg.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. I. C. S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

A two days' cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus Indian Civil Service commenced to-day. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.
Captain Clarke, b Meade	23
Lieut O'Leary, b-b-w b Jukes	61
Corpl Winterbottom, c Elliot b Campbell	0
Mr Holmes, c Curtis, b Jukes	13
Mr Soutee, c and b Campbell	11
Mr Gray, c Green, b Campbell	25
Captain Rose, c Sheppard, b Crump	34
Colonel Goodwyn, not out	10
Captain Stiffe, b Campbell	24
Lieut Plumer, b Kincaid	0
Khundi b Campbell	7
Extras	20
Total	228

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

	1st Innings.
Mr Kincaid, c Godwyn, b Khundi	17
Mr Sheppard, run out	5
Mr Campbell, c Winterbottom, b Khundi	3
Mr Crump, b-b-w b Clarke	7
Mr Meade, b Khundi	9
Mr Crump, b Clarke	3
Mr Jukes, c Wilkinson, b Khundi	7
Mr Elliot, run out	2
Mr Arthur, not out	20
Mr Grant, b Wilkinson	0
Mr Curtis, b Winterbotsm	0
Extras	5
Total	74

CRICKET.

In the match to-day between the Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Parsees C. C. the following gentlemen will represent the Gymkhana :—Messrs. H. Thornhill, (Capt.) A. E. H. Aston, B. N. Powell, J. G. Riddle, M. E. Hirst-Jones, C. G. H Hamilton, A. C. Gibbs, C. F. Vines, S. P. P. Wadia.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

BENGAL PARTITION BUSINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The proceedings in the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day were formal. Sir Arundel T. Arundel presented the report of the Select Committee upon the Court Fees Bill and said that only one slight alteration has been made in it.

Mr. Richards then introduced the Eastern Bengal and Assam Laws Bill and made a short speech in which he explained the object of the Bill which is upon the same lines as the measure passed when Assam and Sylhet were separated from Bengal. It provides for the substitution of the authorities of the new Province for the existing authorities in the construction of statutes and other enactments, creates a Board of Revenue for the portion of Bengal transferred to the new Province corresponding in all respects to the Board at present exercising jurisdiction over the territories transferred, and gives power to the courts and local Government to make minor modifications in the construction of enactments, if any such are found necessary.

The Council adjourned until the 29th instant, when it is understood that the measure to-day introduced is likely to be passed.

THE ARMY TRAINING TEST.

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

An Indian Army Order gives details regarding the future training test of all infantry; it runs as follows :—

The test instituted by Indian Army Order No. 726 of 1904, as modified below, will, for the future, be used as a method of inspection units.

(1) There will be no general competition throughout the Army during the drill season of 1905-6; six Lieutenant-Generals of commands or general officers commanding divisions (but not brigade Commanders) are at liberty to hold competitions within the limits of their commands if they desire to do so.

(2) It is to be understood that the entire test is to be carried out as a continuous series of operations and not split up into portions carried out at intervals.

(3) The details of the test with the marks allotted to the various headings are given in an attached schedule the heading as to other points, as it occurs is to enable an inspecting officer to give value to matters which may not come strictly within the wording of the rest of the heading.

(4) Battalions and Companies will parade at "field service" strength when under test. Should they not do so the deficiency must be explained.

(5) The schedule of awards will accompany inspection reports with a narrative of the course of the test. A copy of the schedule of awards will be communicated confidentially to the unit concerned by the inspecting officer. In the marching test a battalion will march 15 miles under service conditions preparatory to carrying out the attack test. Every man present on parade to carry 100 rounds of ammunition. This is not to be a forced march.

The marks to be awarded for each movement as well as deductions are also given in the appendix.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The state of affairs in Rajputana is going from bad to worse. The returns for the past seven days show that there was no rain whatever either there or in the Punjab; elsewhere the situation is improving. During the past week the United Provinces have received fair rain extending as far westward as Lucknow and Cawnpore, and the Central Provinces have received excellent rain in the last three days, Panchmarhi to-day reporting over six inches, Amraoti three inches and Nagpur one inch.

In Central India there has been good rain at Sutna, but none in the west. In the Madras Presidency there has also been good rain, the past week's fall being above the average.

The region of distress thus bids fair to be restricted to Rajputana, the South Eastern Districts of the Punjab and the Western Provinces of Central India and the United Provinces, Rajputana being by far the worst off.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty plague deaths were reported in India last week, Bombay Presidency reporting 1,694.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S., is reposted to Madras.

Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., is appointed Commissioner of Coorg.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains G. McPherson, E. F. G. Tucker and C. Morrison are posted temporarily to Bombay.

Messrs. C. P. Caspers and H. Holmwood revert to duty under the Bengal Government from officiating on the Calcutta High Court Bench.

Rev. C. M. Becker, Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment, is promoted to senior rank.

The Rev. J. M. E. Cooke is appointed a Chaplain on the Nagpur Ecclesiastical Establishment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army :—Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, A. A. G., Army Headquarters to be substantive Colonel and Major Dawes, 88th Carnatic Infantry to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Whitewell, I.M.S., Bengal, and Senior Assistant Surgeon J. T. Weston are permitted to retire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Definitions are published differentiating between Warrant and Petty Officers in the Indian Marine and stating that Warrant Officers are to include Assistant Surgeons, Gunners, Carpenters and Clerks also engine drivers, first-class, if appointed before the 1st of September 1905.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel W. F. C. Plowden to be Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. W. Pirrie has fifteen months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Marsh, Chief Engineer, United Provinces, is permitted to retire, Mr. N. F. Mcleod succeeding him.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. A. Tiddle R. E. is placed on special duty; Major Holloway to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and Brevet Major Bridges as Assistant Secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Scott, R. H. A., acts as A. A. G. Mhow Division when Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson vacates office on the 29th instant.

Major Howe, 83rd Infantry, is appointed officiating Assistant Recruiting Staff officer for Madrasi Mussalmans with effect from the 6th September.

Major Woodward rejoins the 37th Dogras on the 19th October next on completing the tenure of his employment as Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

The services of Lieutenant Milward, 32nd Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department on exchange with the Southern Waziristan Militia.

INDIAN GOLD CURRENCY RESERVE.

PART TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The following Press communique has been issued from the Finance Department of the Government of India :—

Hitherto the whole of the gold and silver coin of bullion held in the paper currency reserve against notes in circulation has in ordinary circumstances been held in India. It is now intended that a part of the gold portion of this reserve to the extent of 6 millions sterling more or less shall be held in London by the Secretary of State in the separate custody of the Bank of England. The object of this policy which is authorised by section 17 of the Paper Currency Act of 1905 is to facilitate the more ready and convenient purchase of silver for fresh coinage.

Hitherto when it has been decided to increase the silver coinage, gold has been taken out of the currency reserve, it being replaced there by rupees and sent home to purchase fresh silver. This involves a considerable number of more or less complicated transactions and any movement of gold gave intimation to the market that a fresh purchase of silver was intended and thus tended to raise prices.

Henceforth the Secretary of State will be enabled to draw the gold as required from his currency deposit with the Bank of England and the silver purchased therewith can, pending coinage, be held at its bullion value as part of the currency reserve. When the Secretary of State's currency reserve becomes depleted it will be recouped either by direct remittance of gold from India or through the agency of Council Bills. Pounds 2 millions worth of gold have already been remitted to England in pursuance of this policy and pounds 3 millions more will be remitted shortly. These remittances are it will be seen purely for currency purposes and not in order to replenish the Secretary of State's current balances.

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

A PROHIBITION AGAINST INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The Government of India have been informed by the Commonwealth of Australia that the latter have by proclamation modified the clause in the Australian Immigration Act referring to wives and children accompanying husbands and fathers to that country. The effect of the alteration made is that the admission into the Commonwealth of the wives and children of Indians who have acquired an Australian domicile is now prohibited unless these persons do not themselves fall within the category of prohibited immigrants.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

(FIRST ROUND.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGLANDERS.

The first appearances of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Poona in the Rovers' Tournament last evening in the seventh game of the first round attracted considerable interest among local football lovers, although it was not anticipated that their opponents, the Bombay Gymkhana, would be able to extend them. The Argylls, it will be remembered, worked their way into the semi-finals last year when they had to meet the invincible Cheshires who only succeeded in beating them by one goal to nil after a very close and exciting game in which they had quite as much of the play as their opponents. The good form they showed last year has gained them a lot of support and they are regarded as having an equal chance with the Seaforths and Cheshires of entering the final. Their team differs in only four respects from that which represented them last year. Unfortunately the evening turned out to be very unpropitious for football, heavy rain falling throughout the afternoon and during the whole time the game was being played. The ground was swampy towards the end and the ball throughout wet, so that neither team was seen to best advantage. The game despite the weather conditions was, however, a fairly fast one and the Gymkhana although beaten by two goals to nil gave a most plucky display considering that for three quarters of the time they were forced to act on the defensive. Dawson's goalkeeping was the chief feature in the play of the Gymkhana and he was called upon to do more saving than any other custodian in the Tournament so far. The first goal that he let through would have beaten most custodians while the second hit the post and ricocheted into the net. Fischer, Roberts and Ward, in particular worked hard for the Gymkhana and it was due to their sterling play and Dawson's goalkeeping that the score against their side was not much larger. Mullen, the Argylls' custodian, had very little to do, but that little he did well, Ballantyne and Sergt. Mackay, of the backs, were seen to advantage while MacMillan, Lapsley and MacLean, the halves, were strong in attack. The forwards showed up well and compared very favourably with those of their opponents. Quinn was as conspicuous as ever at centre, while Flemming, also of last year's team, worked hard. Mowitt who played half back last year, is playing inside left this year.

DETAILS.

The Gymkhana kicked off from the Bandstand end and play for a while was kept in midfield, the Argylls afterwards carried the ball down to the Gymkhana end and five minutes after the opening of hostilities, the centre forward taking a pass from the outside left, put in a shot which found the net. The Gymkhanas after this carried the ball down to the Argylls' territory where play was kept for a few minutes. The Argylls next pressed and got a corner the kick out going behind. An exchange of long kicks by the backs followed and then the Argylls got in two shots in the ball going behind on the second occasion. The Highlanders continued to press, but the Gymkhana defence was too good to penetrate. A free kick for "hands" brought the Gymkhanas temporary relief, but throughout the remainder of the half the Highlanders maintained the upper hand and but for Dawson's defence in goal would have considerably augmented their score.

SCORE AT HALF TIME.

A. and S. Highlanders.....m..... 1 Goal.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.

The second half was a repetition of the first with the exception that the Gymkhana getting away once were within an ace of scoring. The Highlanders bombarded their opponents' goal and in the last quarter the outside right sent in a shot which striking the post bounded off into the net. Nothing further was scored although the Argylls had several openings after this.

SCORE AT FULL TIME.

A. and S. Highlanders.....m..... 2 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS. Pte Mullen Goal-keeper.		BOMBAY GYMKHANA. Dawson Goal-keeper.
Ballantyne right	Backs	Griffiths right
Sergt Mackay left		Phillips left
Mcmillan right	12 Backs	Bissay right
Lapsley centre		Hall centre
MacLean left		Haines left
Flemming outside right	Forwards	Roberts outside right
Weight inside right		Dodds inside right
Quinn centre		C M Ward centre
Galbraith outside left		Warburton outside left
Mowitt inside left		P F Fischer inside left

THEFT FROM A MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mrs Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Narayan Mahadeo, a night watchman at the Municipal workshop on the Pali-an Road near the Crawford Market, with stealing, while a servant, brass couplings, spindles, bushes and other articles collectively valued at about Rs. 150, the property of the Bombay Municipality.

On Wednesday last, Mr. E. Thompson Assistant Engineer of the Municipal workshops made an inspection of the brass works, as the Pallan Road workshop and found some of the article missing. Subsequently the police were communicated with, and the accused was arrested on suspicion. He pointed out the shop of one Abdul Kadar Mahomedshah, a shop-keeper on the same road from whom a portion of the property was recovered. The keys of the cup-boards in the workshop and all the good kept to them were in-charge of the accused.

His Worship enquired, what pay the accused drew and when sold of 15. expressed his surprise that the whole Municipal workshop was left in charge of a ten-rupee-peon, on which pay he was the monarch of all he surveyed. (Laughter).

Evidence showed that the accused committed the theft and left some of the property with Abdul Kadar, from whom, on that security, he received Rs. 10. His Worship on evidence before him convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Kadar was then charged with receiving stolen property to which charge he pleaded guilty. He was defended by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, who said that the accused had neither made any profit out of the transaction nor had he disposed of the property. He had made a clean breast of the matter to the police and had a strong family to support. Under these circumstances he prayed the mercy might be shown with a fine. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 25.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CURZON.

The Government were praised for bringing on the Indian Budget earlier than usual, but it turns out that they did not bestow the praise so innocents bestowed upon them. It is obvious that the Indian discussion was accelerated not to enable Indian affairs to be discussed with greater fulness, and at a time when members had not begun to start on their holidays, but to get over before crisis aroused by the Curzon-Kitchener quarrel came to a head. We also know now why Mr. Brodrick never once throughout his long speech mentioned the Viceroy, and it is clearer than it was before why Mr. Haldane, the political opponent, but personal friend of Lord Curzon, went out of his way as it seemed at the time to indulge in such a generous eulogy of the retiring Pro-Consul. As to the painful correspondence, which led up to the resignation—the Radical papers call it the dismissal—of Lord Curzon, it confirms the opinion of those who hold that the dispute ought never to have been made public. Both Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon are Paladins of the Empire and whatever differences they had they should have consumed them over their own smoke. Though much indignation is felt at the rough tone of Mr. Brodrick's telegrams and without entering into the question of public policy, Lord Curzon is generally regarded as having committed an immense blunder in having thrown up the sponge on a mere detail after withholding his resignation on a question of principle. He was doubly wrong, for constitutionally the patronage of all such appointments rests with Ministers. Moreover he was at fault in implying that Lord Kitchener in effect approved of General Barrow becoming the new military member of supply. By this error he brought upon himself Lord Kitchener's crushing reply, additionally crushing by reason of its severely reticent expression. The conclusion of many people here is that as a general principle Lord Curzon was right in the policy he enunciated in regard to the readjustment of the relations of the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy, but that in relation to the present condition of the Indian Army, and the state of affairs beyond the North-West Frontier, Lord Kitchener is absolutely right. There are those who go further and contend that until the reorganisation of the army is carried out he should, qua reorganisation, be given dictatorial powers such as would be given him at home if Lord Rosebery could have his own way. Apart from this particular and not very edifying dispute there is a desire on all hands to do justice to the ability with which Lord Curzon has performed the duties of the Viceroyality during the past six years, if anything the praise is overdone, and when he returns to England he may be sure of a hearty welcome. What his future may be remains to be seen but I can hardly believe that he will seek to re-enter the house of Commons. That would be somewhat of an anti-climax after the splendours of the Viceregal position. At any rate even if he does not return to the House of Commons or accept an English peerage he will not want opportunities for vindicating his position and probably several unpleasant quarters of an hour are in store for that stormy petrel of the Ministry Mr. Brodrick. On the day Mr. Brodrick's transfer from Pall Mall to St. James's Park was announced I met a public man in Whitehall and asked him what he thought of it. "Oh, its all right" he replied "he can't do any harm at the India Office." Would Lord Curzon agree? In some quarters here the Cabinet are severely censured for pressing him to extend his Viceroyalty unless they intended to back him up in his fight against Lord Kitchener. But is it certain that the Government did press Lord Curzon to remain in India beyond the usual period of five years? What I heard was that he naturally wished to finish the task he set himself and they acquiesced. He stipulated that he must come home for a short holiday and asked that a Special Act of Parliament might be passed to enable him to leave India without losing his office as was done in Jubilee year in the case of the Duke of Connaught then Commander-in-Chief in the Bombay Presidency. They doubtless fearing Parliamentary opposition said "No; you may come home for a holiday if you like, but we will not propose legislation." I have no reason to suppose that my information was not accurate, and if this be so the Home Government, however shabbily they may have treated Lord Curzon in other respects, are not to blame for the mistake he made in extending the term of his Viceroyalty.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Although the appointment of the Earl Minto to succeed Lord Curzon has been on the whole well received, it does not excite effusive praise and this could hardly be expected, for until his selection to be Governor-General of Canada, he was not very prominently before the public, and he has in a sense still new spurs to win. The Governor-Generalship of Canada although a dignified position does not call for the exercise of any of the higher qualities of statesmanship, and Lord Minto cannot be judged entirely by the five or six years he represented the Crown in British North America. The feeling here is very well defined by a journal which reflects political opinions not now held by Lord Minto though, I presume, he would still style himself a Whig. By the way, it is wonderful how these whigs get the good things. Whatever may be the vicissitudes of parties, they always seem to come out on the top. One discordant note has been sounded by a Canadian paper of some position the "Toronto World" which with characteristic Colonial directness says :—He (Lord Minto) was not a big too nose for the Governor Generalship of Canada, as office of purely nominal functions that any intelligent school boy could fill. He is assuredly not big enough for the Viceroyalty of India as it has hitherto been regarded in Canada and Great Britain. "The Statesman" which to say the least is quite as important a paper as the "Toronto World" and has had perhaps better opportunities of finding out what like a man (to use a Scottish expression) he is, tells us that it is an error to suppose that Lord Minto is lacking in the force of character and other requirements of his high office and that he will be a puppet in the hands of a military dictator. "On the contrary those who know him best are most certain that the Government have chosen the right man for the post and the emergency." Lord Minto on being approached by a bold interviewer was asked: "Have you seen what one of the leading Canadian papers says about your appointment?" "No (eagerly)"—I quote from the "Daily Mirror" "'What do they say?' 'That you are not big enough for the position.' 'Well that is kind of them' Lord Minto answered ironically and again repeated it while he smiled sardonically." A friend of mine who knows Lord Minto says he is a good fellow and as much I think may be gathered from what Lord Rosebery said about him at the Eton Dinner given to the present Viceroy, the Viceroy designate and Bishop Weldon at the Cafe Monico on the 28th of October 1898, to which I have seen no reference in the comments on the new appointment. After expatiating on the merits of the Bishop, Lord Rosebery said he came to his old college contemporary Lord Minto. "Lord Minto's position" said Lord Rosebery "raises in my mind a controversy which I have never been able to make out, which has the greatest share in the Government of this Empire—Scotland or Eton. I am quite prepared" he went on to say in his general way "to give up our fighting powers to Ireland because, when we have from Ireland Wolseley and Kitchener and Roberts, I am sure that Scotland cannot claim to contribute, but when, as in Lord Minto's case, Scotland and Eton are combined you have something of irresistible that it hardly is within the powers of human eloquence to describe it. After referring to the fact that Lord Minto comes of a governing family, Lord Rosebery said "I am quite certain from his experience, from his character and knowledge and from his ability that he is destined to make an abiding mark." There is a general consensus that Lady Minto is charming and that she will be as popular at Calcutta and Simla as she was at Montreal and Ottawa.

LORD MINTO AND ANNO DOMINI.

Lord Minto is such an extremely well preserved man that it has been a surprise to many people to find that he has just turned sixty. He is it occurred to anybody in India that since the Mutiny no other Governor-General was a sexagenarian at the time of his appointment. Since the passing of the Act of 1858 transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown there have been 11 Viceroys and Governors-General, including Lord Canning who was in India when the change was made and who returned to England three years later to die within a few weeks of his laying down the burden of his great office. I give the ages of subsequent Viceroys at the time of their appointment:—Lord Elgin (1862-63), 51; Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence (1864 69), 53; Lord Mayo (1869 72), 47; Lord Northbrook (1872-76) 46; Lord Lytton (1876 80), 45; Lord Ripon (1c80-1884), 53; Lord Dufferin (1884-1888), 58; Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894), 43; Lord Elgin (1894-99), 45, Lord Curzon (1899-1905) 43. It will be seen that six of Lord Minto's predecessors were under 50.

"VICEROY" OR "GOVERNOR-GENERAL."

An influential country daily paper publishes the following letter signed "Inquirer":—"Perhaps one of your readers can enlighten me as to the reason why, in the communications published in your issue of to-day, Lord Curzon is referred to as 'Viceroy,' while in the Gazette announcing his resignation and the appointment of his successor each is referred to as 'Governor General.' The Governor-General of India is an officer of the Crown holding an office by warrant under the sign manual, while the dignity of Viceroy, for Viceroy of India is not an office known to the law, must be granted by letters patent under the Great Seal. I was always under the impression that the last Governor-General of India to whom the dignity of Viceroy was granted was Lord Mayo. Which is the proper legal designation, Viceroy or Governor-General?" This letter raises a very interesting point. He is right in saying that the title of Viceroy is unknown to law, but I apprehend he is wrong in what he says about Lord Mayo. All students of Indian history know that ever since 1858 every Governor-General has been also Viceroy and a curious fact has just been brought to my notice. It appears that whenever Lord Curzon during his recent stay in England was referred to in the "Court Circular" it was always as Viceroy of India. I have not time to verify this but my informant is quite positive it is so. Of course Lord Curzon ceased to be Governor-General when he left India and had to be reappointed before he could resume his duties. Not only is the term Viceroy as applied to the head of the Indian Administration absent from all Acts of Parliament but it is never used in the Royal Warrant of appointment, at any rate it was not up to the time of Lord Curzon's immediate predecessor. It is hardly conceivable that the terms of the warrant appointing Lord Curzon were to essentially different from those of the warrant appointing the present Lord Elgin In the latter document he was "nominated, made, constituted and appointed" to be Governor-General, in the Indian "magna charta," the Mutiny Proclamation published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of November 1, 1858, occurs the following:—"And we reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin Charles John, Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories and to administer the government thereof in our name and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, *subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.*" The words I have italicised are interesting as indicating the limitations of the Viceroy's powers and his subordination to the Home Government, in other words, to Parliament.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A London paper thinks, that Mr. Bernard Partridge's cartoon in this week's "Punch" entitled "The Sower of Taxes" will not give much pleasure to the most mighty Potentate, his Imperial and Glorious Majesty the German Emperor. I venture to differ I should say that it will not only give the Kaiser much pleasure but a great deal of amusement when he sees that it is described as "after Millais." This is a curious slip for the usually accurate Mr. Punch but doubtless that estimable veteran is disporting himself on the yellow sands far away from the smoke of London and as we know, when the cat's away, etc.

In this connection I may mention that some of Lord Curzon's old Oxford friends have been greatly shocked at one curious expression he makes use of in his telegram to the Secretary of State on Aug. 5. "I have carefully considered arguments contained in your telegram and am regretfully compelled to authenticate my former views." "What" asks one critic would Jowett have thought of this use of the word "authenticate"? What indeed; it is enough to make the famous Master of Balliol turn in his grave. It it will not be considered hypercriticism I must venture to put in a caveat against the employment by so good a writer as Lord Curzon of the vulgar or perhaps I should say autocratic phrase—for it is very common in the upper sanctums of "deeply touched" (ride his telegram to the King). A "touch" is a thing of the surface and cannot therefore be "deep." But the expression has caught on and will no doubt endure as long as that other familiar solecism "function" as applied to what you in India call a "tamasha." We want very badly in this country a similar word to "tamasha." I fear it would be rank disloyalty to venture to suggest a doubt as to the purity of His Majesty's English but I confess that the second sentence in the King's telegram to Marienbad seems to me a little awkward:—"Most warmly do I thank you for your invaluable services to your country, especially to the Indian Empire."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 11TH AUG.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain H. G. H. Llewellen, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 25th Aug. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barrett, Mr C
Brooks, Mr J
Clarke, Mr F
Cutter, Miss
Wingate, Mr F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Charles, Mr L
Codley, Mr J
Caldcson, Mr J
Davis, Capt
Ellis, Mr A
Fowle, Col T
Greene, Mr H
Hill, Mr J
Haythornthwaite, Rev
Ivens, Mr G
Joallier, Mr A
Kerle, Mr G
Mantisole, Mr S W
Macdonald, Mr J
O Donnell, Lt Col and Mrs
Sells, Mr F
Shawe, Mr J
Shepherd, Lt G
Smith, Mr D
Tucker, Mr L

FROM BRINDISI.

Cama, Mr J
Davis, Mr J E
Gackwar, Mr P
Harding, Mr G
Schulter, Dr
Soble, Lt J
Vakil, Mr R

FROM MALTA—Webber, Mr W J

FROM ADEN

Continho, Mr
Chane, Mr W
Cunningham Lt W R
Masso da, Mr K
Pereira, Mr A D
Rowand, Condr
Shinda, Mr M

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

The following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Peninsular, Captain Palmer, to Marseilles and London with the Indian mails of 9th Sept. :—

Armstrong Col
Ali, Mr Sanjarat
Bean, Mr Leo
Clark, Mr J G
Crosfield, Mr
Dane, Mr R W
Dwarkadass, Mr N
Ellis, Mr and Mrs E Jackson
Fitzgerald, Mr
Heron, Rev J
Hougson, Capt P E
Hervey, Mrs child and infant
Moore, Mr
Neilfardy, Mr J
Montmorency, Mr G F
Nevill, Capt
Orr, Hodgson W H
Preston, Mr
Pfeiffer, Mr
Rumble, Lieut-Col G R
Toms, Mr
Townsley, Capt E
Watson, Mr

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J H Lovell B
Mr H P Atkinson B
Mr J B Manson B
Mr R S Carrapiett B
Mr W J S Carrapiott B
Mr H B Bardswell M Cov
Mr H A Warring M
Mr W O Spence Bo
Col E F H Mcs...ney C B. D S O Dacoon Hse
Lieut-Col H Borradaile 34 Sikh Pioneers
Lieut-Col H D U Keary D S O 91 Punj
Major A Beglie 16 Rajpoots
Major G A Dale I A
Major H G Benn 33 Light Cav
Capt A J O'Brien I A
Capt B C Bell 38 C I H
Capt D C Kemp I M S
Capt E R B Murray 82 Punj
Lieut W P M Sargent 123 Baluchis
Lieut L S J Beaumont and Cheshire Regt
Lieut H A Carter 101 Grdrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W S Hewett B 10 days furl
Major B H Deare I M S 8 study leave from May 4 1905 to Aug 4 1905
Mr J B Wingate B Cov furl to Dec 10 1905
Mr W Egerton B Cov 4 days' furl
Mr B C Forbes B Cov 2 mo M C
Mr J H W King B 1 mo M C
Mr R W Hodges B 2 mo M C
Mr H L Holman-Hunt B 2 mo M C
Mr J E Phillimore B 2 mo M C in substitution of extraordinary leave on furl
Mr H W Few B furl on private affairs commuted into leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr S S M Fielding B 3 mo M C on continuation of privilege leave
Lieut-Col J C Marsden I M S M 2 mo M C
Mr W V Dance M Cov 10 days furl
Mr W A Fowler M 6 mo M C
Major H Fooks I M S 6 mo
Capt H C Wooldridge 109 Inf 2 mo
Capt K H Jackson 11 Lancers 1 week
Capt H B Meakin I M S 6 mo
Capt O Da Costa 35 Sind Horse 3 weeks
Lieut J D Strong 90 Punj 1 mo
Lieut H J K Wallis 20 Deccan Horse 1 mo
Sub-Lieut A H Hall B I M 3 mo
Engineer W Mitchell B I M
Assist Engineer W G Nicholas R I M I mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H E Woodwright I M S B
Major C L O Reid B
Mr F C Turner B Cov
Mr C J Halifax B Cov
Mr H J B Wingate B Cov
Mr W Egerton B Cov
Mr B H Bird B Cov
Mr P D Argyew B Cov
Mr P D Fowler B
Mr H King Bridgetmson B
Mr A L Wright B
Mr A H Anthony B
Mr G Moyle B
Mr J A Hadow B
Mr J Vaughan B
Mr R Waterfield B
Mr W J Clear B
Mr B D Pudumjee B
Mr F W Townsend B
Capt J W Cornwall I M S M
Mr G W Dance M Cov
Mr J Hoare M Cov
Mr W Macartney M
Major-Gen H W Duperier R E
Col A Wilkinson P
Col C H Westmorland I A
Lieut-Col A Polingdestre Malwa Bhil Corps
Lieut-Col C H Bennett I M S
Lieut-Col W J Newell 8 Bajpoots
Lieut-Col A Hamilton 25 Punj
Lieut-Col H Borradaile 31 Sikh Pioneers
Lieut-Col L U Fryer 45 Sikhs
Major A H Montagu 21 Punj
Major C Cook 21 Cav
Major W B James 2 Lanc
Major G de S Dallide 103 Mahr
Major H S Benn 23 Lt Cav
Capt F W Hopkinson Military Train
Capt H F Perkins 32 Cashmere Lt Inf
Capt H B Bedwell 30 Carnatic Inf
Capt C H C Grace 106 Mahr L I
Capt B M L Brodhurst 1-4 Goorka R
Capt W H Bowden I A
Capt A T S Dickinson 51 Sikhs
Capt N B G Strong 26 Lt Cav
Capt G R Vanrenen 16 Rajpoot
Capt W F Smith S and T Corps
Capt E Cullen 32 Sikh Pioneers
Capt C H G Moore S and T Corps
Capt W G Nisbett 92 Punj
Capt A W H Leo 10 Goork R
Capt F Kealy R E
Lieut R B C Mahon 1 Lanc
Lieut A B Skinner 5 Cav
Lieut D A Thomson R E
Lieut F D B Seaton 12 Inf
Lieut A M Stuart-Menteth 24 Punj
Lieut H L Cole 13 Bajpoots
Lieut H E Rutkhin 126 In
Lieut N H C Russell 30 C I H
Lieut R Philbrick 8 Bajpoots
Lieut O W E Bannerman 15 Lanc
Lieut J F S D Coleridge 1 Goork
Lieut J H G Marriott 12 Pioneers
Lieut S F Muspratt 13 Cav
Lieut S J G Beaumont 2nd Cheshire Regt
Lieut R J Reinhold 27 Punj
Lieut B F Anderson 20 Sikhs
Lieut R Peadice 32 L I
Engineer W G Nicholas

FIRE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

DESTRUCTION OF OIL-BOATS.

On Thursday, as briefly stated in our issue of yesterday, two prows laden with drums of petrol oil and anchored at Jackeria Bunder, near Sewree, were found to be on fire and were totally destroyed. The prows in question had been with others loaded with petrol drums from a steamship Abbana some time during the day and taken to Jackeria Bunder,—the usual place for mooring boats containing dangerous and explosive cargo—for the purpose of being unloaded and stored there. One of the boats contained 1,000 drums and the other 1,200 drums, the entire cargo belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New York. A third boat containing 1611 drums of petrol while on its way to Jackeria Bunder from the s. s. Abbana at 7 p. m. caught fire near the B. I.

German Imperial Chancellor had advised Count von Tattenbach, the German Minister at Pekin to act in agreement with M. St. Rene Taillandier, the French Minister there, in Stating the Franco-European incident, indicates a step the courtesy of which France could not fail to appreciate.

Paris, August 21 (Times).—The Government has communicated the following note to the Press:—"As soon as he was informed of the arrest of one of our Algerian subjects by the Moroccan Government the Prime Minister gave his entire approval to the requests for satisfaction formulated by our Minister at Fez, M. Regnier has just directed our agents abroad to inform the powers which signed the Madrid Convention of this incident. They are at the same time to declare that the French Government intends to demand reparation. The question affects, moreover, all the Powers in relations with Morocco whose common interest it is to maintain respect for the treaties and to assist defining the position of their subjects or nationals in the Shereefian Empire.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CURZON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA ON HIS DEFENCE.

Mr. Brodrick on Aug. 23 addressed a Primrose League fete in Busbridge Park, Godalming and referred towards the close of his remarks to the resignation of Lord curzon. He said:—I do not propose to enter this afternoon on any discussion of the criticism which have been passed in the last few days on the recent controversy which has unhappily had the result of causing Lord Curzon's resignation but there is one point of fact on which I should like to correct a statement which has appeared in the Press. Lord Curzon, in one of his telegrams, alludes to his having resigned in June, and it has been pointed out that on June 26in the House of Commons I stated that there was no foundation for the report that Lord Curzon had resigned and that on the 26th I stated in reply to another question, "The Viceroy has not tendered his resignation." These statements have been treated as being inconsistent with Lord Curzon's telegram of Aug. 5. I need hardly say that in this, as in every other question I have answered in the House of Commons, I have observed the strictest accuracy. When I spoke on June 26 I had received no statement of the Viceroy's views on the military administration despatch. In the only subsequent telegram which arrived in June the Viceroy named certain modifications which he considered were required to make the scheme workable, and mentioned that whether those would not personally accept the position in which he had been placed by the decision of His Majesty's Government. These modifications were under discussion when I answered the question of June 26. Although Lord Curzon's statement might be held as indicating that if he did not receive the support he desired, he would tender his resignation, I should certainly not have been justified in stating that he had either resigned or tendered his resignation on the hypothetical statement of what might occur if we were unable to meet him. Subsequently the viceroy made his intentions more clear. On the general points which have been raised I need hardly say, I perhaps more than any of my colleagues, regret the circumstances which have terminated Lord Curzon's career in India. I have been closely associated with Lord Curzon and have enjoyed his intimate friendship since the year 1879 and have shared with him many of the ups-and-downs of parliamentary life. No one admires more than I do the heroic assiduity with which he set himself from a very early age to study the problems of Asia and especially those which affect our greatest dependency. No one rejoiced more than I did when his appointment to the Governor-Generalship in 1898 gave him the opportunity of giving a practical effect to those studies in this great charge which he undertook. When appointed to the India Office two years ago I had no more earnest wish than further the work on which he had been engaged with such self-denying persistence for fifty years. Anyone who is aware of the circumstances must know that in such a connection to put down the differences which have arisen to personal antagonism would be an absurdity. The position of the Secretary of State for India is a peculiar one, and no other office in the least resembles resembles it. In the Foreign or Colonial Office, for example, the Secretary of State is responsible for all the decisions except those which come before the Cabinet. In the war Office or the Admiralty, though the head of the office is assisted by a council, it is they, and not he, who must resign in case of difference of opinion. In the India Office, by a wise provision made half a century back the Secretary of State is assisted by a council, including 10 or 12 officials of mature Anglo-Indian experience among whom he has only one vote, who hold their offices for 10 years and are irremovable and who, although their names do not appear on the despatches, are responsible with him for every word which is written for the India Office on all questions of financial and general administration. In more important questions, especially those which do not alone concern the internal administration of India, he is the mouthpiece of the Cabinet. Among such questions must be numbered the whole of the recent discussions, I mention this because although I readily take responsibility for every word which is written over my name, I should not be assumed that in such a settlement as that in which we have just been engaged in which in the opinion of those military and civilian advisers on whom we are bound to place reliance, it had become imperative to carry through a reform in military administration in India, the mature opinion of the Viceroy and his Council was being challenged merely by the personal views of the Secretary of State. Having been called in to act in a controversy in which a great administrator and a great soldier were engaged, I have been bound to do my duty to the best of my ability; but, in doing so, I have had the unanimous support, not merely of the Cabinet and of Council of India to which I alluded above, but of a strong Committee specially called together for the purpose. (Cheers.) However convinced I may be that the solution at which we arrived was a just and a necessary one, I shall I trust be excused for taking this opportunity of paying my tribute to Lord Curzon's great services in the past, and of expressing my earnest desire for his speedy restoration to health and my profound sorrow at the difference of opinion which has arisen between us. (Cheers) Turning to be future it is satisfactory that the appointment of Lord Minto has met with so hearty a reception on all sides. Is of good augury that two great Viceroys Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, have in the past displayed in Canada the great qualities which preluded their selection for the Viceroyalty of India. Lord Minto won golden opinions in Canada and we may feel sure that he will renew in India the great memory of his great-Grandfather the Viceroy a century ago and in the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales we may look forward to his discharging again with the admirable assistance of Lady Minto, the duties by which their tour to Canada was made so successful three years ago. (Cheers.)

The following telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy by Syed. Sirdarali Khan, son of Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, O. I. E, of Hyderabad (Dn.):—"As a humble citizen of Hyderabad I most respectfully beg to offer His Excellency the Viceroy my deep and heartfelt regret at His Excellency's resignation which has terminated such an unequalled, brilliant and successful career. His Excellency's leaving us at this juncture is in my humble opinion nothing short of a great calamity which has befallen the Indians and India. I and my family most earnestly pray that God may grant the Viceroy and Vicereine long life and prosperity wherever they may go"

The following message has been received in reply:—From the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to Syed Sirdarali Khan, son of Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, O. I. E, of Hyderabad:—"The Viceroy desires me to thank you for your very kind and complimentary message. His Excellency reciprocates your good wishes."

Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Hetaera's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma.

AGENT and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.

Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I had tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Friday, Aug 25.—St. Petersburg Aug. 24.—Reuters correspondent is authorised by Count Lamsdorff, Minister for Foreign Affairs to declare officially and in the most formal manner that Russia will pay Japan no contribution, either direct or indirect nor make any cession whatever.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Portsmouth who some days since affirmed that peace was in prospect, telegraphed yesterday:—"A week ago one of the shrewdest observers here chanced so long as the envoys confined themselves to the discussion of principle progress was impossible, but that the moment either side dropped the discussion of principle and put the question before the conference in a concrete form progress could be made. This has now happened. Japan has sued Russia:—We will sign a treaty of peace on payment of 120,000,000l. with the retention by us of half of Sakhalin.' Russia must now reject that offer out of hand, continue the war or make Japan a counter offer.

"As a matter of fact the two sides are now so far apart as surface appearances would indicate. Russia is prepared to pay Japan a moderate amount, in the form of an indemnity, but, as I have already pointed out, for value received Russia, for the sake of illustration, will pay, say, 250,000,000. In the last analysis the case, then stands thus:—Japan asks for £120,000,000 as the price of peace; Russia is willing to pay £200,000,000 for the price of peace. Between them is a gap of £70,000,000. Is it conceivable that for the sake of £70,000,000, the war must be continued, especially when both nations have declared that they are anxious to make an honorable peace? I have not taken Sakhalin into account. It does not enter into the calculation. It is the money payment that stands in the way."

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—"There is good Japanese authority for saying that their latest proposal covering Sakhalin and the indemnity is an ultimatum.

He also writes:—The Japanese, with their wonted adroitness in diplomacy, have chosen this moment to reveal to the world their new attitude. They well know that Russia with her open air diplomacy during this last fortnight has had the ear of the world. Perhaps they think that has given her an advantage. Be that as it may, they disclose their new terms. They abandon, if they ever meant to maintain, an uncompromising position. They shift the burden of responsibility from Japan to Russia. If peace ever depended on Japan, it now depends on Russia. And all over Europe, America, and Asia they believe that view will be taken and they have accurately readjusted their tactics to this new position, also idea that they have themselves created. So far as we can judge here in Portsmouth, their calculation justifies itself.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INTERVENES.

Monday, Aug. 21.—"Reuter" telegraphed from Oyster Bay yesterday:—Baron von Rosen, M. Witte's colleague acco mpanied by Prince Kudatchai acting as secretary, spent an hour yesterday afternoon with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, by direct invitation of Mr. Roosevelt to discuss the situation. The invitation was transmitted to M. Witte last night after the President's conference with Baron Kaneko. After the interview the Russians looked more cheerful. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Baron von Rosen would answer any questions relating to the interview. It is known that, before asking the Russian envoy to visit him, President Roosevelt secured the active and cordial support of Great Britain, France, and Germany, and communicated with the Japanese Emperor, both through Mr. Griscom, the American Minister in Tokio, and Baron Kaneko, the financial representative of the Japanese Government in this country.

The "Matin" correspondent telegraphed:—A rupture is regarded as certain. Mr. Roosevelt's intervention can have no influence at St. Petersburg.

"Reuter" adds (21st):—It is announced that President Roosevelt's proposition to Baron von Rosen dealt with arbitration. It is not known whether arbitration was proposed on all the articles, but it is thought more likely to relate only to the indemnity question and possibly to Sakhalin also.

President Roosevelt, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent says, on Friday night, when the outlook seemed hopeless telegraphed to Mr. Witte asking that a man of confidence be despatched to Oyster Bay to confer with him. On the previous day he had consulted with the Japanese representative, Baron Kaneko from whom he doubtless learned that the Tokio Government no would not recede a single hair-breadth and that, therefore, the only hope lay in an appeal to the Czar through the Ambassador, Baron de Rosen. The Russian Ambassador started off without delay for Oyster Bay and analysed the situation with the President frankly and exhaustively, but, was, of course, utterly powerless to modify it. It is as though an apostle, while discussing religion with a non-Christian Prince, were requested to pass the economy of the universe adjusted by his Deity to the ethical principles of that Deity's religion. Now if the envoys are thus fettered at the close of the conference, it is fair to conclude that they were similarly fettered throughout the debates and it would be consequently unjust to lay upon their shoulders the terrible responsibility for the failure of negotiations. It is certain that they went as far in the direction of peace as their instructions allowed, and it is not by any means impossible that one or the other, or both, may have even stretched a point and exceeded those instructions.

The Mail's advice, while the Portsmouth correspondent of the "Telegraph," have announced their readiness to barter half of the much coveted Island of Sakhalin for a sum of money equivalent to the amount which they consider ought to be paid as war costs. Astonishment is said to have been depicted on the faces of the Russians when Baron Komura made this unexpected bid. They had assumed that Sakhalin was regarded by the Mikado's subjects as the birthright of Japan, yet now Baron Komura offered to sell half of it for a sum equal to the indemnity originally demanded.

CZAR HARDENS HIS HEART.

St. Petersburg Aug. 29 ("Standard").—Everything one hears confirms previous impressions that General Linevitch's purpose has been achieved, and that the Emperor is firmly resolved to give the Russian Commander-in-Chief the opportunity the latter seeks on the battlefield unless the Japanese moderate their demands. His Majesty has just caused to be published his approbation of two loyal addresses which protested against the cession of a foot of the territory or the payment of one penny of indemnity.

JAPAN'S STAYING POWER.

RUSSIA'S FATAL DELUSION.

Paris Aug. 21 ("Reuter").—The "Echo de Paris" publishes a long report by a person who, though not an official, is a great expert who helped to furnish the Czar and his advisers with an idea of Japan's powers of resistance.

This document declares that as the war absorbs half Japan's revenue it is impossible that she is not financially exhausted. Only for borrowing, enabling her to carry on the struggle. Now, says the expert, loans have been consented to because it was thought that Russia would pay an indemnity. Russia has declined to do so, and Japan is ruined.

A FRENCH OPINION.

In the "Debats" (Aug 20) M. Robert de Caix publishes a striking appeal in favour of peace, in which Russia and Japan are exhorted to compromise as the only course consonant with their own best interests. This article is thus summarised by the Paris correspondent of the "Times":—After referring in terms of cordial appreciation to the intervention of Mr. Roosevelt and dwelling upon the fact that the presence of the United States is an element amongst the most solid elements of the equilibrium of the Far East, M. de Caix anticipates that the American people will be somewhat offended by whichever of the two Powers causes the failure of their intervention on behalf of peace, that he says, is a consideration which must be taken into account for the future." Consequently President Roosevelt's intervention is not a vain appeal, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear of its good results on Tuesday after the next meeting of the plenipotentiaries.

Turning to the points of difference, M de Caix declares that Russia has no interest to continue a hopeless war for the sake of a few ships. Pecuniation would cost her more than a moderate indemnity skilfully disguised under decent pretexts. Is would never secure for her the return of an insular possession like Sakhalin. Finally it would be better for her to agree to a restriction of her naval forces in the Far East than to lose Vladivostock, a position without which she could maintain no naval forces there, however small. None of the four clauses at issue are of first class importance for Russia and it seems that her dignity would be safeguarded by concessions in connection with a part of them. It should not be forgotten in St. Petersburg that Russia still holds one thing of vital importance that might doubtless be lost through a continuation of the hostilities—namely, Vladivostock and the railway connecting it with the heart of the empire.

Even for the Japanese themselves the present situation is represented by M. de Caix as an invitation to conclude peace. How, he asks, can they secure peace later on after having taken from Russia everything that she has to lose without ever being able to strike her to the heart. Would they not then have to make as many concessions as today in order to put an end to a ruinous war? Where the shoe pinches them is the financial difficulty, as is evident from the energy with which they press their claim for reimbursement. But by making too hard terms they would risk turning public opinion against them. On the other hand, their armed Russian ships can only be employed as trophies, or as instruments of war. But the Japanese have already plenty of trophies, and against whom do they now desire to use instruments of war? The article concludes by dwelling on the possibility that other Powers may give good advice in Tokio and St. Petersburg, and suggests President Roosevelt is not alone in his moral intervention, England herself although the ally of Japan, cannot fail to express her opinion. For her the Far East is not everything and Russia is no longer dangerous in that quarter. The defeat of Russia, moreover, would now be disembarrassing British policy in Asia, while her armament entails the danger of leaving it at a disadvantage in Europe.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOVE.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.—The interesting move of President Roosevelt in having interviews with responsible delegates has been interpreted in many ways but the responsible correspondents are agreed that no suggestion of arbitration was ever possible. The "Times" gives the following particular account:—

First there will be no arbitration. The President has not proposed arbitration in any shape or form.

Second, the President has not, as asserted intervened in the present controversy between Japan and Russia. He did not send for Baron Rosen in order to intervene or in order to suggest intervention.

Third a fortiori the President had not appealed in advance to neutral Powers to support an appeal he never intended making and did not make.

Fourth, the President did not send through Baron Rosen any message or communication of any kind whatever to the Russian Government, nor even to Mr. Witte.

Fifth, what really happened was this. The President in the course of conversation, and as it were incidentally, made a suggestion to Baron Rosen. He expressed the idea, to quote textually, "that it might be possible to form a commission of competent disinterested men to examine the question of the indemnity." But he was told that the question of amount or of any other details had not arisen in the Conference. It has been discussed as a question of principle only. It is not, therefore, easy to see of what use the experts could be.

Baron Rosen had no authority to accept or reject the suggestion. He listened.

Sixth, Baron Rosen did in fact communicate it to M. Witte who did not communicate it to his Government and does not intend to. What was there to communicate? M. Witte has made no reply to it, and intends to make none. "What is there to reply to?"

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in recounting recent work within the Conference says:—When the critical moment came, Japan's representative was confronted with the query: Suppose for a moment the problem of Sakhalin were solved satisfactorily to both nations, suppose it became yours peremptorily de jure as it is yours for the present de facto, suppose between us and peace there remained nothing but the money question, would you strike the demand for money off your list of proposals? That inquiry will, if the negotiations fail, be regarded as the most masterly move made during the diplomatic sheering now played in the Navy Yard for is provoked a noteworthy reply which has since been endorsed by one of Japan's official spokesmen in Europe that if the war be resumed the indemnity alone is the cause. But even Baron Komura's answer which came as an intense surprise, cannot be regarded as the culminating point in the diplomatic duel of that historic day. The coup de theatre consisted in what ensued immediately after. M. Witte having declared that Russia's refusal absolutely to pay any sum, great or small for the injuries inflicted upon her, was met by a proposal which took the Russian's breath away. The offer of half Sekhalin, to be purchased by the Russian Treasury for a price equal to the amount demanded as a war indemnity. M. Witte raised his voice and exclaimed, with a touch of emotion which grew as he spoke, that in no shape or form and under no conditions whatever would Russia consent to pay Japan's war costs: 'For services done we have liberal money rewards, but for injuries inflicted a kind of restitution.' Those words fell like the pronouncement of fate"

SUMMARY OF THE PROTOCOLS.

Portsmouth, Aug. 21 (Reuter).—The following is a summary of the respective arguments as set forth in the protocols:—

With regard to Article V., the first disputed article dealing with the cession of Sakhalin to Japan, the Japanese claim that they are entitled to the island, as well by reason of their national rights to its possession as because of the fact that it is at present occupied by Japanese forces.

The Russians, on the contrary, insist that up to 1850 Japan never claimed any right in Sakhalin that at that time only 25 Japanese lived there, and that these lived in the south of the island only were all unmarried, and remained only during the fishing season. Admiral Proutiatin, the Russians insist first opened the eyes of the Japanese to the value of Sakhalin, when he went there in 1854 and initiated negotiations for the occupation of the entire island by Russia. It was then that Japan in order to make good her claims tried to colonise the island, and put forward the assertion that the Ainu race which lives there belonged to the same family as the original inhabitants of the northern islands of Japan. In 1859, the Russian plenipotentiaries continue, Count Muravieff, Governor-General of the Amur, tried to persuade Japan to yield her claim to the south part of Sakhalin, but did not succeed as the Americans had already begun to support the Japanese in their attitude against Russia. Continuing the Russian protocol asserts that the Russian Consuls in Sakhalin up to 1870 stated that the Japanese effort to colonise the island failed because of the rigorous climate, and finally it is pointed out that negotiations between Russia and Japan were begun in 1875, and ended with the treaty of 1875, whereby the sovereignty of Russia over the whole of the island was recognised.

With reference to Article IX, regarding the payment by Russia of a war indemnity, the Japanese protocol repeats the arguments described in telegrams from Portsmouth at the time the article was under discussion. The Japanese claim the reimbursement of their expenses on the ground that Russian aggressions forced them to resort to arms for self preservation and having been victorious at all points by sea and land, they are entitled to an indemnity.

Russia on the contrary, denies absolutely that Japan is in a position to dictate such conditions as Russia does not acknowledge defeat, and appeared at the Conference because of her love of peace, and her willingness to conclude peace on an honourable basis. A claim for an indemnity in such circumstances, the Russian protocol declares, is unprecedented, and it proceeds to review various historical instances of the payment of indemnities by belligerents, which it is claimed support Russia's contention. In conclusion, it is stated that Russia throughout her history has never paid a war indemnity even when Napoleon invaded her territories in 1812 and occupied Moscow.

In regard to Article XIII which Japan demands the surrender of the interned Russian warships, Japan insists that the surrender of those vessels which sought refuge in neutral ports as spoil of war is not contrary to international law. Russia however, asserts that international law affords no precedent for a claim to the possession of property in the safe keeping of a neutral.

Finally, in regard to, Article XI, imposing restrictions on Russian naval power in the Far East, the Japanese assert that this condition is indispensable to assure a lasting peace. Russia, on the other hand, rejects the proposal in toto as offensive to her honour and dignity, but, while declining to allow such an article to be incorporated in the treaty Russia announces her willingness to make a declaration that she has no intention of attempting to threaten the naval position of Japan or of any other Power in the Far East.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

HOME.

A MOTOR-CAR ON MONDAY, ran into a number of horses belonging to the Warwickshire Hunt at Edge-hill. One of the horses had its leg broken and had to be killed; the motor-car was smashed, and its two occupants were badly injured; and the two men in charge of the horses were both thrown off and hurt.

Cricket.—The progress of play in most of the matches was on Friday interfered with by rain.—At Hastings on Saturday, Sussex beat Hampshire by an innings and 57 runs.—At Worcester, the 67 runs needed to win were obtained by Worcestershire at the cost of two wickets.—Somerset played up well in their second innings against Kent at Taunton, but Kent won by an innings and seven runs.—At Birmingham, Surrey's first innings against Warwickshire closed for 217. Being 155 behind, the visitors had to follow on, but easily effected a draw, scoring 131 with only one wicket down. There was another draw at Nottingham, where Middlesex's first innings against Notts was ended for 187, or 231 behind. Following on, they made 279 for nine wickets before the close.—At Huddersfield, no play was possible between Yorkshire and Essex till late in the afternoon, Yorkshire then at once declared, with their total standing at 423 for six wickets. Tate was left with 252 to get to save the innings defeat, but were all out in it is over an hour for 35.—Lancashire drew their match with Derbyshire at Manchester. Their first innings closed for 339 or 48 behind, and to the time available for play Derbyshire lost six wickets for 161.—At Northampton, the Australians beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 329 runs.—At Liverpool, on Tuesday, the Lancashire team which was by no means represen at va performed indifferently against the Australians, and the Colonials won by an innings and 67 runs.—The match at Leyton between Essex and Warwickshire ended on Wednesday in a draw.—At Hasting Kent s second innings against Sussex closed for 230, and the seven runs needed to win were made by the home team without loss.—Worcestershire beat Leicestershire at Leicester by 140 runs.—At Bristol Gloucestershire defeated Surrey by eight wickets.—Notts wanted 33 runs to beat Derbyshire at Derby, and lost five wickets in obtaining them.—The match at Bradford between Yorkshire and Middlesex ended in a draw, but only the advent of rain saved Middlesex from defeat.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir John Forrest, the Federal Finance Minister, presented the Commonwealth Budget in the Federal House of Representatives on Tuesday.—The Ministry of Western Australia has resigned.

Canada.—The Dominion Government is being memorialized to take steps to secure the confederation of the British West India Islands with Canada.—Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived at Montreal on Tuesday, and was warmly welcomed.

South Africa.—The local electorate in connexion with the carrying out of the new Transvaal Constitution is estimated at 80,000.—A Dutch farmer has been murdered, it is believed by Chinese.—The Cape Parliament has been prorogued to December 8.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mission to China.—It is reported that Mr. Conger is to proceed on a special mission to China.

Internal Machines.—A New York telegram says that boxes containing explosives have been sent to Mr. Schiff, one of the American financiers who lately visited M. Witte, and the firm of Messrs. M. Guggenheim's Sons. No one was injured by the machines

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—King Edward is staying at Marienbad.

France.—M. F. Delonele has left Paris to confer with the Governor-General of Indo-China on the question of the defence of that colony, in view of the altered situation in the Far East.

Germany.—Herr von Lindequist is to assume the Governorship of German South-West Africa.

Morocco.—The French Government has issued a note to the Paris Press stating its approval of the demands for satisfaction for the arrest of an Algerian subject by the Moorish Government made by its Minister at Fez and announcing that it has communicated its attitude to the Powers which signed the Madrid Convention.

Russia.—The Imperial manifesto and the new Constitution were promulgated on Saturday, but their publication did not appear to produce much enthusiasm.—A strike which had been threatened in Poland as a manifestation of discontent with the way in which the Polish population are treated in the Constitution took place on Monday.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Courland.

Sweden and Norway.—The Norwegian Storthing has passed resolutions requesting the Swedish State authorities to co-operate with it in the dissolution of the Union.

The Cruise of the Channel Fleet.—At a banquet given by the Dutch Admiral Sweerts on the 18th the company drank to the memory of Nelson. The Fleet arrived off Esbjerg in Denmark on Sunday, and met with a cordial reception. On Monday the municipality gave a banquet to British sailors.—Owing to a heavy gale, a number of Danish guests who were invited to visit the Channel Fleet off Esbjerg on Wednesday morning, were unable to go on board. The Fleet left Esbjerg in the afternoon, but three destroyers which were damaged in the gale had to be left behind for repairs.—Our Berlin Correspondent describes the attitude of Germany towards the approaching visit of the Fleet to the Baltic.

The Peace Conference.—Last week the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries discussed the question of the "reimbursement" of the Japanese expenses of the war, but were unable to come to any agreement.—At Friday's sitting Article XI. of the Japanese demands, relating to the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East, was under discussion, but no agreement could be come to with reference to it. Article XII. dealing with the question of fishing rights on the Siberian coasts, was agreed to, and the plenipotentiaries then adjourned till the following Tuesday.—On Saturday Baron Rosen, one of the Russian plenipotentiaries visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay by the express invitation of the President and they had a long interview.—Our Special Correspondent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, telegraphed that there was no foundation for the report that President Roosevelt had suggested the reference of the points of difference between Russia and Japan to Arbitration. He stated that no actual proposal whatever had been made by the President, and that there was no real change in the situation, and no possibility of the acceptance by the Russians of the principle of an indemnity in any shape.—It was officially announced on Tuesday that owing to the impossibility of finishing the protocols, the meeting of the Conference had been adjourned.—Our Correspondent said that the Japanese were ready to forego their demand for the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East and probably also demand for the surrender of the interned ships, provided the Russians would give way in regard to the indemnity and Sakhalin. There was, however, no foundation for a rumour of fresh private negotiations between the respective envoys.—In a later message our Correspondent said that there had been an exchange of views between the Russian and Japanese Governments and that hopes of a specific settlement were entertained.—The Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries again met at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Wednesday, and four of the seven protocols so far drawn up were signed at a conference then adjourned until Saturday.—Our Correspondent indicates that the present situation is obscure; but he is able to state that Japan has modified her terms in respect to Sakhalin and the "reimbursement" question and that her modified proposals were transmitted to St. Petersburg but that the reply of the Russian Government was not encouraging.

Obituary.—Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R. A., the Provost of Oriel, the Earl of Romney, Sir J. Haslett, M. P., Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Sir Isaac D. Walker, M. Bouguereau Mr. W. Horniman, Lady Michel, Maj. Gen. F. G. Nuthall, and Mr. C. S. Read.—"Times"

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, AUG 21.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut F C Hanning-Lee has been placed on the Retired List in accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1900 Engineer-Commander F A Allden has been placed on the Retired List in accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 8, 1903. Commander E Charrington O S O has been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut J W Greenhill has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant; Engineer J A Moss to be senior engineer; Probationary Sub-Lieut B C Webb has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant.

Admiralty, 21st. August.

Royal Marine Artillery

Captain Cecil Alvend Fitz Herbert Osmaston to be Supernumerary to be Establishment on return from the Seconded List Dated 21st August

Admiralty, 22nd August.

The following Staff Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—Percy Vaughan Jackson Alfred Harold Lissant Cox and Alexander Macleam M B

Admiralty, 23rd August

Clerk William Ernest George Burtenshaw has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Pay master in His Majesty's Fleet

Admiralty, 24th August

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1902—Paymaster-in-Chief William Arthur Bedford has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 4th August

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1901—Chief Boatswain William Pratt has this day been granted the rank of Lieutenant on the Retired List.

Paymaster Frederick William Frankis Vining has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Alexander Arthur Des Voeux Ewing William Edward Gilbert, Dated 25th August

War Office. Pall Mall 25th August

1st Life Guards Second Lieutenant William George Montagu Earl of Gifford from Lothians and Berwickshire Imperial Yeomanry to be Second Lieutenant on probation in succession to Lieutenant W Waring promoted.

9th (Royal Irish) Lancers Second Lieutenant G H Rhodes to be Lieutenant vice G K Chance promoted

Lieutenant Alick M Cumard from 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers to be Lieutenant vice G H Rhodes who exchanges.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers Second Lieutenant P Phillimore to be Lieutenant vice C J A Maberly transferred to 10th Hussars

Lieutenant Gilbert H Rhodes from 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers to be Lieutenant vice A M Cunard who exchanges

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant Robert M Powell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery

Lieutenant George E Edmundson is removed from the Army for absence without leave

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lieutenant Gordon Bennit Johnson resigns his Commission

GRENADIER GUARDS

Surgeon-Major Charles R Kilkelly M B C M G to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R Kilkelly M B C M G retires on retired pay

Surgeon-Major Edward N Sheldrake to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants (on probation) Second Lieutenant Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes from 4th Volunteer Battalion The Gordon Highlanders vice G Crawshay resigned Second Lieutenant Edward Daveenport Ridley from 1st Volunteer Battalion The Oxfordshire Light Infantry in succession to Lieutenant Lord B C Gordon-Lennox seconded Second Lieutenant Henry Sheehy Keating from 3rd Battalion The Oxfordshire Light Infantry in succession to Lieutenant G B A Russell promoted Second Lieutenant Guy Elland Carne Rawsh from 3rd Battalion The Essex Regiment in succession to Lieutenant R K Hermon-Hodge appointed Adjutant Lieutenant John Salisbury Hughes from 4th Battalion The Bedfordshire Regiment in succession to Lieutenant The Honourable A O W G Weld Forester promoted The Honourable Francis Edward Needham in succession to Lieutenant C Le d Leslie Melville resigned Eric Heatley Noble Gent in succession to Lieutenant E N E M Vaughan promoted

Second Lieutenant William Amherst Cecil from 4th Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable R Lygon promoted Elmon Alexander Wood Gent vice H G C Viscount Lascelles resigned

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

Surgeon-Major John F Bateson M B to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

SCOTTS GUARDS

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenantsion probation) Second Lieutenant Thomas Garnett Newman Bardwell from East Riding of Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry in succession to Lieutenant B D P M Lord Cardross resigned Lieutenant Arthur Robert Windsor Stuart Clark-Kennedy from 4th Battalion The Prince of Wale's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment) in succession to Lieutenant F G Alston promoted

Second Lieutenant Richard Francis Hobart Duncombe from 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps in succession to Lieutenant The Honourable F W Coke placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

Lieutenant Henry Digby Wallis from 7th Battalion The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own in succession so Lieutenant N G B Lechmere resigned

Second Lieutenant Henry Herbert Liddell-Grainger from 3rd Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers vice W F G Baird resigned

Lieutenant Thomas Guy Frederick Paget from 3rd Volunteer Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment vice J A E Drury-Lowe resigned

LINE BATTALIONS

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment Captain Herbert Augustine Lee is seconded for service on the Staff

The Buffs East Kent Regiment Major Bernard R K Tarte retires on retired pay

Captain Richard G A Marriott D S O to be Major vice B R K Tarte

Supernumerary Captain William H Trevor to be Captain vice R G A Mantell D S O

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Second Lieutenant W W Chard to be lieutenant vice R B Gooden resigned

The Lincolnshire Regiment Lieutenant William N Pitt is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health

The Bedfordshire Regiment Lieutenant Harold Yourg husband is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Supernumerary Lieutenant Reginald E H Knox to be Lieutenant vice H Youghusband

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant S F Marriner to be Lieutenant vice J Y Green resigned

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Lieutenant Charles J L Gibson to be Captain vice H S Fennell V C seconded

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William G B Western C B on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on half pay

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh G Fitten D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel W G B Western C B

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Philip Bulman D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on half-pay

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles T Dawkins C M G to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel P Bulman D S O

Captain and Brevet Major Oscar B E Maroscaux retires on retired pay

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Captain Cecil W Wilson D S O to be Major vice G N Pendergast, retired

Lieutenant Alexander J Fife from half-pay to be Lieutenant vice G C Kely seconded with precedence next below that officer

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs The Duke of Albany's) Captain Archibald B Ritchie to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G Mackintosh promoted

The Royal Irish Rifles Major Theodore S Fox-Strangways retires on retired pay

Captain Arthur J B Addison to be Major vice T S Fox-Strangways

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Second Lieutenant W A V Findlator to be Lieutenant vice B C Dobbs seconded

The Royal Garrison Regiment The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 28th July.—Major Cecil Cavendish is placed on retired pay

The West India Regiment Major Leonard S Blackden to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice R J Norris D S O retired

Supernumerary Lieutenant William F Gilchrist to be Lieutenant vice B Harrison resigned

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned Lieutenants from the Seconded List to be Lieutenants:—W Byam, J M B Rahilly M B

WEST AFRICAN REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Edward V Managee—The Durham Light Infantry is appointed a Company Commander and granted the local rank of Captain whilst so employed vice Lieutenant (local Captain) W F Gilchrist vacated

COMMANDS AND STAFFS.

Colonel Charles E Bradley from an Assistant Adjutant General is appointed a Brigadier-General to command an Infantry Brigade and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed

Colonel Edward A W S Grove C B from half-pay is appointed a Brigadier-General to command an Infantry Brigade and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed

Colonel Henry W N Guinness C B from commanding the 18th Regimental District to be an Assistant Adjutant General vice Colonel C E Bradley

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward M Flint from half-pay to be Colonel in charge of Horse and Field Artillery Records and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter B Fletcher from half-pay to be an Assistant Adjutant-General and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Colonel B B Mitford D S O who has vacated that app

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

THE Grand Duchess Olga of Russia has, says a writer in the "Bystander," well earned her charming nickname of "The Princess of Peace." Her imperial highness who is the Tsar's youngest sister, inherits her horror of war from her late father, and it is said that the present peace negotiations are greatly due to her influence on her brother. The Grand Duchess, who is now twenty-three years of age, was married four years ago to a distant cousin, Prince Peter Duke of Oldenburg. She lives in St. Petersburg and is very attached to the Empress and also to the Grand Duchess Serge, The Princess of Peace is also a niece of Queen Alexandra, whose gentle nature she shares.

Lord Curzon and Mr Brodrick, although they have differed on Indian military matter will doubtless remain close personal friends as they always were in the House of Commons, Lord (then the Hon. George) Curzon, the Earl of Selborne (then Viscount Wolmer) and Mr Brodrick constituted the short lived Party of the Eldest Sons—a party with a plateform of just one plank viz that a member of the House of Commons on succeeding to a peerage may retain his seat in the popular chamber by refraining from applying for a writ of summons to the upper chamber. The point was practically tested when Viscount Wolmer succeeded to the Selborne peerage, and the decision was against the Party of the Eldest Sons.

A correspondent suggested that the London newsboys should have their voices trained; and to-day another correspondent sends the following rejoinder:—

A truce to shrieking paper boys,
Their clamours and disorders;
They now must tune their horrid noise
To flutes and soft recorders.
That boy alone shall own the street,
And rival P—p—t M—rg—n,
Who strives to make his special shee.
The most melodious organ.

"Speshul," no more our ears shall din
Past telling which, is whichairs,
For 'scores" shall all be chanted in
A regulation pitch, sirs;
And football teams arrayed on view
At the Oval or the Palace
Shall find their deeds intoned unto
An anthem a la Tallis.

The party prints shall go their ways
Old discords all forgetting;
The S—n whose rays are all ablaze,
Shall have a decent sitting.
The St—r shall take the stage and scream
Its topnotes higher and higher;
And rags that used to sell by ream
Shall now sell by the choir!

A most distinctive feature of the motor industry has been says the "King," the generous support accorded to it by the Sovereigns of the world. Apart from King Edward, the King of the Italy, and the King of Spain who are well-known enthusiasts, there are the German Emperor, who has four or five cars; the King of the Belgians, who has three; and the Tsar, who at, present has only one, but contemplates adding to his stud. The King of Portugal and the Queen of the Netherlands are also of the company. President Loubet has a car which he occasionally drives himself, and the Prince of Monaco, in addition to a very powerful car, has a motor-bicycle, on which he frequently accomplishes very long journey. And most astonishing of all the Shah of Persia has now become possessed of two automobiles; but perhaps, like the London motor-omnibuses, they are only built to do twelve miles an hour. Otherwise the Royal chauffeur might have a difficult time of it.

Captain F. Johnson, who is retiring from the Governorship of Pentonville Prison after twenty-eight years' service in the Prison Department, was more familiar under the name of "Heif Johnson," the servants at the "Shop" always speaking of him as "Captain Heif." Twenty-eight years ago Captain Johnson was adjutant and quartermaster of the Company of Gentleman Cadets. On one occasion there was an exhibition of billiards, Captain Johnson taking 150 out of 300 from W. Cook. The receiver of points had made a break of about 70, and his score was 290. He was still in play, with his opponent's white over the jaws of a pocket. But he won the game with a long red winning hazard amidst great enthusiasm among the cadet spectators.

Captain F. Johnson, whose retirement from the Governorship of Pentonville Prison has been announced in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is to be succeeded by Major Owen Davies, who was formerly in the Cheshire Regiment. The Cheshires have something of a record for prison governors. Majors Haines and Turton, who are governors of military prisons at Aldershot and Dublin, and Captain Hassall, the selected Governor for Malta, having all served in the old 22nd. The last-named officer is the brother of Mr. John Hassall, the artist, and is a stepson of Sir W. F. Wright, the well-known Marine officer.

The present extraordinary boom in the banana trade reminds a correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier" that it is precisely 340 years since that fruit was discovered by English merchant adventurers—at all events, 1565 is the earliest record of such. The reference is to be found in Captain Landonmiere's second Voyage unto Florida in that year and the year following. Here is the passage and it will be observed the word is spelt "anauas": "Dominica is one of the fayrest island of the West, full of hills, and of very good smell. Whose singularities desiring to know as we passed, and seeking also to refresh ourselves with fresh water, I made the mariners cast anker, after we had sayled about half along the coast thereof. As soon as we had cast anker, two Indians (inhabitants of that place) sayled towards us in two canoes full of a fruite of great excellencie, which they called Anauas."

According to Dr. Nansen's estimate, 372,000 electors, or about 93 per cent. of those in the country, voted last Sunday on the question of Norwegian independence. One great help towards this magnificent poll was afforded by the Railway Administrators, who issued free return tickets to all applicants willing to sign a declaration to the effect that they were proceeding to a polling-station for the purpose of voting. This is a striking instance of generosity on the part of the Norwegian railways, who, however, have long been noted for their liberality in the matter of free passes. Until recently, the list of persons entitled to travel for nothing included not only Government officials and members of the Storthing, but also journalists and persons on their way to deliver lectures and workmen's institutes. Some of these privileges have now been withdrawn, but provision is still made for granting reduced fares to poor children travelling to defective schools, or going on a country holiday.

The smallest army is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carabineers, and 20 firemen. Next comes that of Luxemburg, with 135 gendarmes, 170 volunteers and 30 musicians. In the republic of San Marino they can put in the field nine companies, comprising 950 men and 38 officers, commanded by a marshal. On a peace footing the republic can put only one company of 60 men on the parade ground. In Liberia (says the "Chicago Journal") the most striking feature is the proportion of officers to privates. There are 800 of the former and only 700 of the latter. None the less the republic issues proclamations of neutrality when wars break out between the Great Powers of Europe.

Stornoway, where Lord Rosebery will open a recreation hall and municipal buildings on the 7th of next month, is the capital of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides, and is the most important town in the western islands of Scotland. It is the greatest centre of the herring fishing industry in the world. During the season, which extends from May to the middle of July, there are about 1,000 large decked boats each carrying six of a crew, while the worker engaged, principally females, at salting, kippering, and packing on shore, bring the population of the town up temporarily from 3,000 to close upon 9,000 or 10,000. Over twenty large establishments carry on the kippering business. Stornoway is a fine harbour. On the northern side of which stands Stornoway Castle, the seat of Lady Matheson, the proprietrix of Lewis. Sixteen miles outside the town is the stone circle of Callernish, said to be the most perfect specimens in Great Britain of Druidical circles.

In travelling about during the holiday season one is struck by the increasingly important position held by the dog of to-day. He is accustomed to travel in luxurious baskets in the care of a harassed lady's maid, or even in his mistress's arms. No humble dog biscuit or plate of scraps for this sybarite! The cut from the breast of a chicken or a dainty morsel of salmon must tempt his jaded appetite. After the daily bath combing, and curling are over, he may be seen taking a constitutional and the other day an aged fox terrier was seen in a lady's bath-chair on the Leas at Folkestone enjoying a well-earned nap, when his fair owner was heard to murmur: Dear, are you tired? Would you like to go home now?

That erstwhile Trade Labour leader, Mr. Tom Mann, is being subjected to some rough criticism in Australia, where he has been during recent year a special organizer in connection with the Melbourne Trades Hall. He resigned the office recently and retired to a farm, but he soon got tired of rustic seclusion. He is now an independent lecturer, or as the "Sydney Bulletin" sweetly puts it, he discourses on his own irresponsibility and takes up a collection. The "Melbourne Age" is even more uncomplimentary. Referring to a Sunday evening address in the Gaiety Theatre, the Age remarks:—"Mr. Tom Mann is evidently in a bad way mentally, and indeed of a little rest and looking after."

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BISCUITS

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note

There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grand father and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere from a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives great care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

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Crystal Face,
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can compete in
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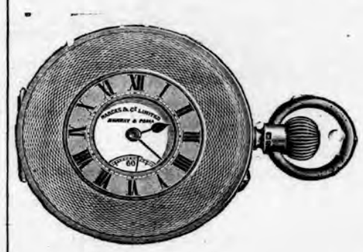

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
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This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,
A PERFECT FOOD
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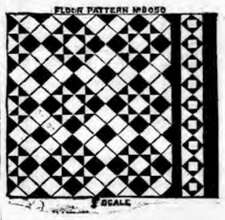

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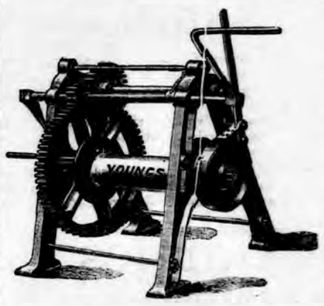

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AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. Paris: [illegible]